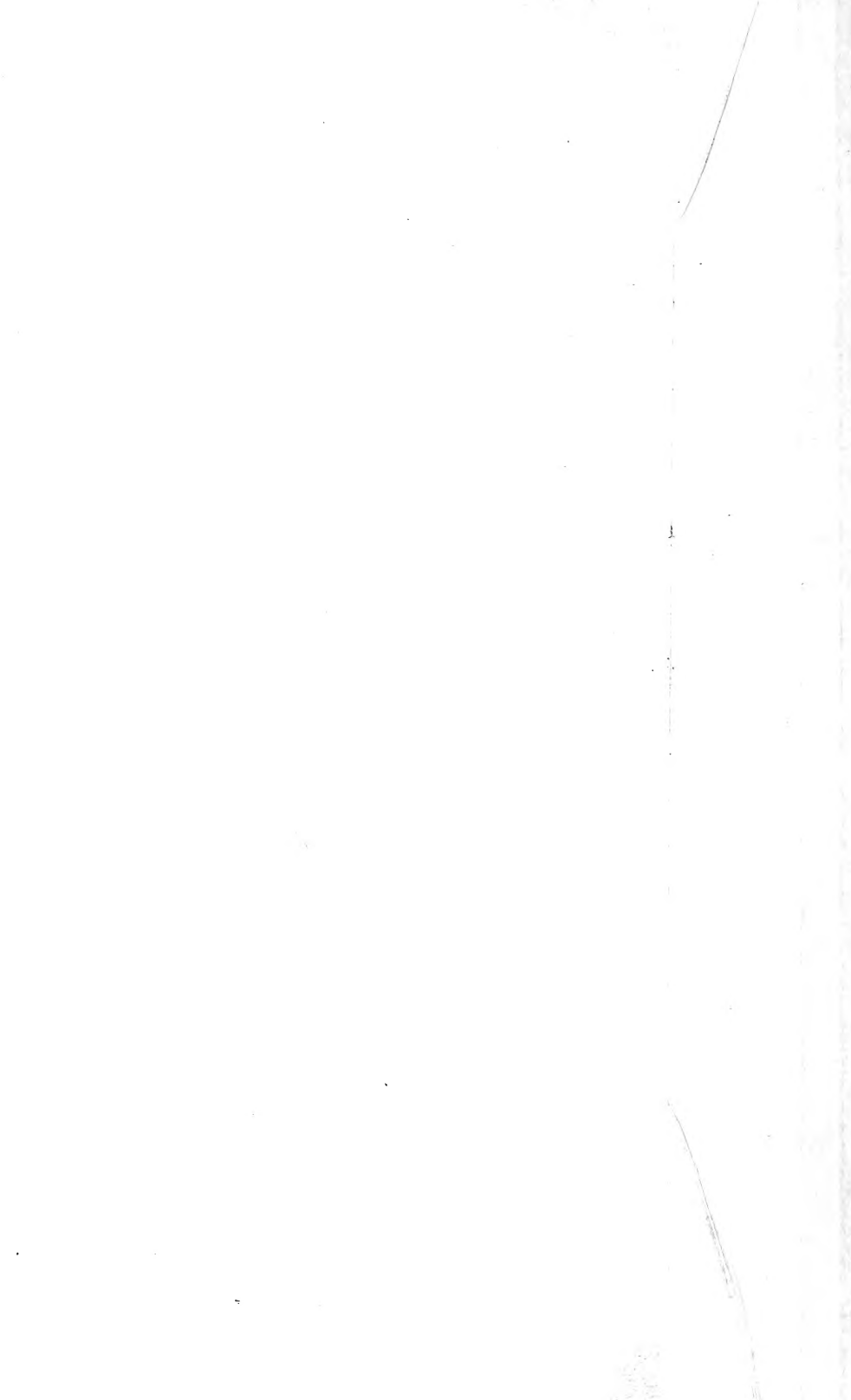


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



1891 62 67

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF
PLANT
INDUSTRIAL
LABORATORY.



Booked 9/1/11

ILLUSTRATED
—AND—
DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE

—OF—
GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER
SEEDS.

A. TILTON,

56 CENTRAL AVENUE, CORNER WOODLAND AVENUE,
CLEVELAND, : OHIO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, FEBRUARY 1, 1891.

To Our Friends and Patrons:

In issuing our Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue for 1891, we wish to express our fullest appreciation of the liberal patronage accorded us during the past year.

We have taken the utmost care in the selection of our stock, and assure you that nothing will be sent out by us that bears the least suspicion of impurity or lack of vitality.

Soliciting a continuance of your esteemed patronage in the future, we remain,

Very truly yours,

A. TILTON.

REMARKS.

TERMS.—Our terms are strictly cash.

POSTAGE.—Where packets, ounces or two ounces are ordered they will be sent postpaid.

Where four ounces or upwards to four pounds are ordered, 8 cents per pound must be added for postage.

Where Beans, Peas, Corn, etc., are ordered, 15 cents per quart must be added for postage.

When ordered sent by Express or Freight, charges are to be paid by purchaser.

PRICES.—The prices in this catalogue will be as closely adhered to as possible, subject somewhat to fluctuations, especially in the prices of Clover and Grass Seeds, Onion Sets, Seed Potatoes and Plants.

DISCOUNTS.—On all orders of twenty dollars or over a liberal discount will be allowed.

REMITTANCES.—Remittances may be made by N. Y. Draft, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or by Express.

ADDRESS.—In ordering, be particular to sign your Name, Post Office, County and State plainly, also mention the mode of transportation you prefer; whether by Mail, Express or Freight.

WARRANTS.—There are hundreds of contingencies continually arising to prevent the best seeds always giving satisfaction, and for this reason we wish to state explicitly that while we have used the greatest care in the selection of our stock, to have it true to name, pure and reliable, our seeds are sold without any warranty expressed or implied, and without any responsibility in respect to the crop.

BAGS.—We charge for bags at cost only.

We shall be glad at any time, to give, by special correspondence, such ample information or instruction as may be required regarding the care of any varieties that come within the range of our knowledge. Also, we take this opportunity to solicit from our farming and gardening friends everywhere, correspondence relating to the success or non-success they may have with our seeds, in different sections of the country, and under the various methods of treatment given. We shall add to our list from year to year such new varieties as we consider worthy of introduction.

Patrons wishing to obtain any novelties or standard sorts not included in our list, may order of us and we will supply at regular rates of other reliable houses.

Vegetable Seeds.

PRICES.—Our prices are quoted by the packet, ounce and pound, quart and bushel. Half ounces and upwards to four ounces, sold at ounce rates.

Less than half ounces sold at packet rates.

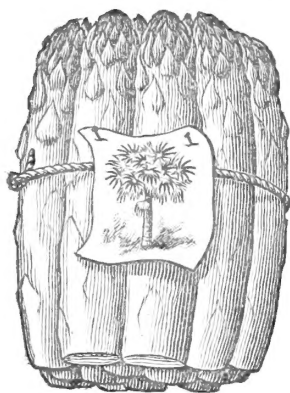
Four ounces and upwards sold at pound rates.

One pint and upwards to four quarts, sold at quart rates.

Less than one pint sold at packet rates.

Four quarts and upwards, sold at bushel rates.

ASPARAGUS. German, *Spargel*.



PALMETTO.

Asparagus is one of the earliest spring vegetables, and would be in universal use were it not for the prevalent idea that it is difficult to grow it. We think this is a mistake, and that there is no vegetable on our list that can be produced so cheaply and easily as this. It delights in a moist, sandy soil, but can be grown in any garden.

Conover's Colossal.—A mammoth sort, frequently sending up fifteen or thirty sprouts from one to one and a-half inches in diameter from a single plant, and spreading less than most sorts. Color deep green; quality good.

PKT. OZ. LB.

.05 .10 \$0 50

Palmetto.—Mammoth size, even and regular in growth and appearance. Of southern origin; color, very desirable bright green.

.05 .10 1 00

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Colossal.—Two years old.....Per hundred, \$0 75; per thousand, \$6 50

Palmetto.—Two years old..... " " 1 50; " " 12 00

BEANS. DWARF, BUSH OR SNAP. German, *Bohne*.

Under this name are classed all the low growing sorts, called in different catalogues Bush, Bunch, Snap, String or Dwarf Beans.

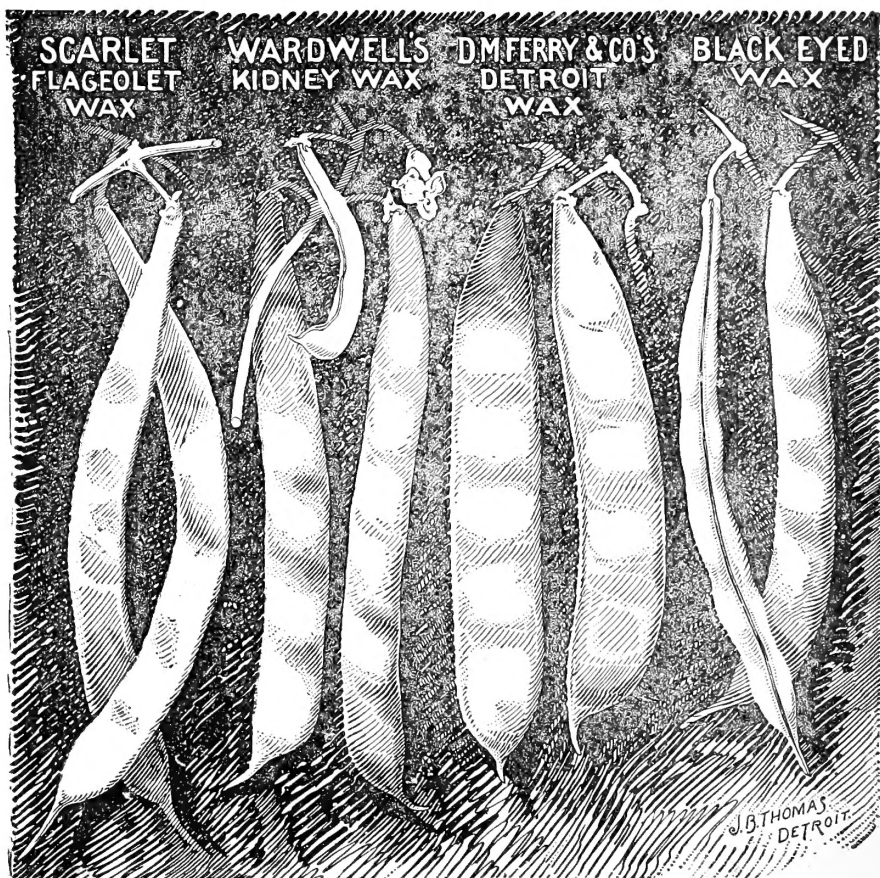
In the following descriptions the varieties are placed about in the order of ripening, and it is assumed that they are grown on rich, light soil, as different soils produce quite a variation in vines, pods and beans, and it is useless to expect good results from the finer garden sorts on poor or cold and wet soils. From one pint to two quarts will be sufficient to furnish a supply for an ordinary family, and varieties should be selected so as to give a succession both of string and green shelled beans.

PKT. QT. BU.

Black-Eyed Wax—The earliest wax bean. Vines medium size, erect, bearing its pods near the center. Leaves large thin, quite dark green in color. Pods long, straight, proportionally narrow, and rounder than those of the Golden Wax, and of a lighter color, with a medium length light green point. They cook quickly, both as snap and shell beans. Dry beans medium size, long, round, white, with black spots around the eye. Earlier, with handsomer pods than the Golden Wax, and of very good quality.

.10 .30 \$5 50

D.M. Ferry & Co.'s Detroit Wax—The handsomest and hardiest of all the wax beans. Plants erect, bearing their pods near the centre, often throwing them above the foliage. Very productive; leaves large, dark green; blossoms small, white; pods straight, flat, but thick to edge; distinctly broader than the Golden Wax, and a little longer. They do not turn to wax color so early, but when well grown and fit for use they are of a beautiful golden wax color and of the finest texture. Quality when cooked, the very best. Entirely free from rust, and when picked and placed by the side of Golden Wax and others, they have remained bright, crisp and clear when all the rest were unsalable. It is also one of the very best green shelled beans, and excellent dry, being very much like the White Marrow when baked. Dry beans the shape of the White Marrow, white with large patch of chocolate brown about the eye. We think this is to be the most popular of all the early market beans. .10 .30 \$6 50



Golden Wax.—This has been for many years the best bean for general use, in cultivation, vines medium size, erect, moderately spreading, hardy and productive, with small smooth leaves, and small, white blossoms. Pods long, nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy and wax-like, with short, fleshy green point, cooking quickly as snaps, and shelling well when green, and of the highest quality in both conditions. Beans medium size, oval, white, more or less covered with two shades of purplish-red, .10 .25 5 00

BEANS—Continued.

	PKT.	QT.	BU.
Wardwell's Kidney Wax. —Vines of medium size, erect, hardy and productive. Pods long, broad, flat, and of a delicate waxy yellow; brittle and entirely stringless. Beans white, with more or less of two shades of reddish purple visible, and of a distinct kidney shape. Prepared for the table, it has a fine buttery flavor, and is destined to become the leading snap bean, as well as a strongly endorsed winter shelled sort. The yield considerably exceeds that of the common Golden Wax. Remarkably free from rust. ....	.10	.30	\$6 50
Prolific German Wax, Black Seeded —An improved strain of Black Wax, having longer, whiter and more fleshy pods, and being much more productive. Market gardeners who raise Black Wax beans cannot afford to use any other strain. ....	.10	.30	6 00
German Wax, Black Seeded. —This is very popular with market gardeners for use as snaps, nearly all the pods being fit for use at the same time. Vines medium sized, with light green leaves and reddish-white or purple flowers; pods short, curved, round, nearly white, thick fleshed and wax-like, with long, slightly curved point, remaining a long time in condition for use as snaps. Beans small, oblong, jet black. ....	.10	.25	4 50
Scarlet Flageolet Wax. —Vines large, branching, but erect; productive. Leaves large, very light color; blossoms white; pods very long, flat, often curved and twisted, of a golden wax color, but rough surface, point projecting from back side of pod, and very long, the pod gradually tapering into the point. We think the most showy of all the wax beans. Quality sweet, crisp, tender, but coarse. Dry beans; large, flat, bright red. ....	.10	.30	6 00
Violet Flageolet Wax. —Plant very large, with large, light green leaves. Pods very long and large, being longer than those of the Scarlet Flageolet Wax also more twisted. When well grown, one of the most showy possible of wax beans. The pods are a little later in coming to use than the Scarlet, but are distinctly larger. This is also sold as Perfection Wax, and by other names. ....	.10	.30	6 00
Early Mohawk. —The hardiest of any and the best to plant on poor land, and it can frequently be planted so as to afford beans earlier than the above more tender sorts. Vines large, stout, with large, coarse leaves, which will stand slight frost; blossoms large, purple; pods long, straight, coarse, with long, tapering point; beans long, kidney shaped, variegated with drab, purple and brown. ....	.10	.25	4 00
Early Red Valentine —One of the finest of the green podded varieties for snaps, and by some preferred to the wax sorts. Vines erect, with coarse, dark green leaves, and large, white blossoms; pods medium length, curved, round, being thicker than broad, with crease in back, very fleshy, crisp and tender; beans medium sized, long, irregular, pink, marbled with red. ....	.10	.25	5 00
Early Long Yellow Kidney, Six Weeks. —Very early, vines vigorous, branching, productive. Pods slender, straight and of good quality for snaps. Beans kidney shaped, of a yellowish drab hue, with a dark rim about the eye. ....	.10	.25	4 00
Crystal White Wax. —New and distinct, but not strictly a wax bean. Very desirable for snaps or for pickles. Vines large, spreading, very productive, having many runners, producing pods in pairs throughout their whole length; blossoms small, yellowish-white; pods greenish-white, short, curved, round or thicker than wide, with crease in the back, very fleshy and brittle. Ripe beans small, oval white. ....	.10	.30	6 00
Ivory Pod Wax. —Vines large, spreading and productive. Pods medium, oval, creamy white and wax-like; stringless and tender. Beans small, oval and white. Desirable either as a string or as a winter shelled bean. Matures a week earlier than the Black Wax. ....	.10	.30	6 00

BEANS—Continued.

Canadian Wonder.—Of such great value as to fully justify the name "Wonder." In growth the plant is dwarf and compact, the pods grow from ten to fifteen inches in length; very tender and delicate flavor, and for string beans it has become a great favorite, while for fresh shelled beans, cooked like Limas, hardly any variety can approach it in rich flavor and handsome appearance. Our illustration, reduced in size, gives but a slight idea of the length and great beauty of the pods: they are perfect in form, wondrously long, and delicate when cooked. Pkt. 10cts. Qt. 30cts Bu. \$5.50.



PKT. QT. BU.

Refugee, or Thousand to One.—Vines large, spreading, with small, smooth leaves, and large lilac flowers, very late and esteemed for late planting and for use as pickles; pods long, cylindrical, green, becoming white, streaked with purple, of good quality as snaps; beans long, light drab, dotted and splashed with purple. 10 .25 \$5 00

Large White Marrow, or Mountain.—Vines large, slender, spreading, with short runners, small leaves and small, white blossoms; very prolific; pods medium, broad, green, changing to yellow; beans large, clear white, ovoid, cooking very dry and mealy. 10 .15 4 00

Early Marrow Pea, or Dwarf White Navy.—A comparatively new variety developed in western New York, and not only a surer cropper and much more prolific, but of better quality than the common white bean, and the beans are so hard as to resist the attacks of the bean weevil. Vines large, spreading, with occasional runners and small, thin leaves, and small white flowers; very prolific, ripening its crop early and all at once; pods short, straight, small, but containing six beans; beans small, oval, white, handsome and of superior quality. 10 .15 4 00

California Tree.—The most prolific variety for field culture yet known, grows eighteen to twenty inches high, branching out in all directions, bearing its pods so high that they do not touch the ground, enabling it to stand a wet spell without injury to the crop. All who have raised beans know that where the pods lie in contact with the ground after ripening, a very little moisture ruins the crop, turning the pods and beans black. They have yielded on small plots of ground at the rate of 116 bushels to the acre (average yield sixty bushels per acre). The beans

BEANS—Continued,

PKT. QT. BU.

somewhat resemble the common navy, being more rounded at the ends and very white, cooking in much less time than the navy, and finer flavor. They should be planted in good soil, as soon as danger of frost is past, in rows two feet apart, fifteen inches apart in the row. In the western states it has been recommended to plant them two and a half feet apart, twenty inches apart in the row, one bean in a hill. If you plant more, thin out to one when about two inches high; do not let them stand thicker than above stated, as they will be crowded and seriously reduce the crop. They will completely cover the ground planted, as stated above. They are much easier cultivated than small growing varieties with five to seven stalks in a hill, and much easier work to harvest them. Try them, and for a field or main crop bean you will grow no other. Four quarts is sufficient for one acre; half a pint will make 1147 hills. The time of maturity is about 90 days.....

.10 .15 \$4 00

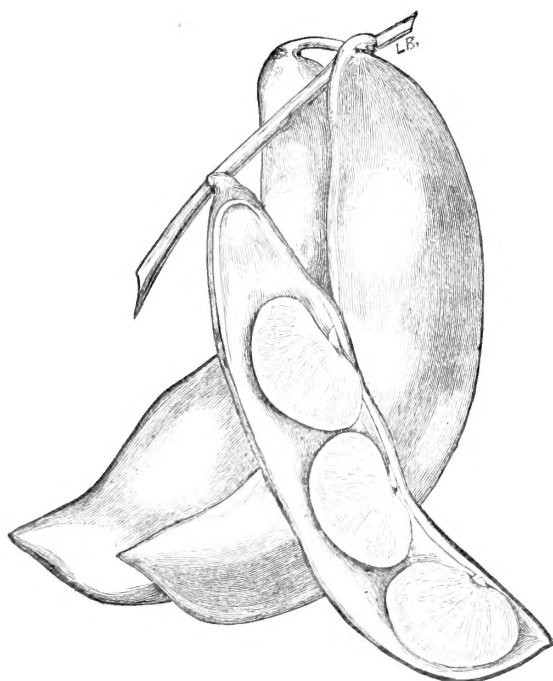
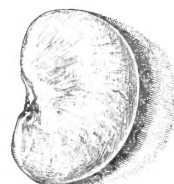
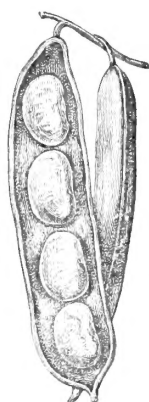
BEANS. POLE OR RUNNING. German, *Stangenbohne*.

These are even more sensitive to cold and wet than the dwarf varieties, but are of superior quality and productiveness. A pint or single packet of each of four or five varieties will be sufficient for a large family.

PKT. QT. BU.

Dutch Case Knife.—Vines moderately vigorous, climbing well but not twining so tightly as some, and so may be used for a corn hill bean. Leaves large, crumpled; blossoms white; pods very long, flat irregular, green, but becoming cream white; beans broad, kidney shaped, flat, clear white, and of excellent quality green or dry. Grown extensively for pickling in the vicinity of Cleveland.....

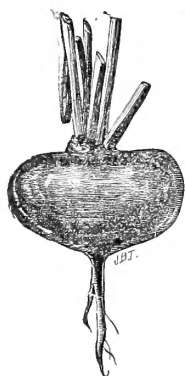
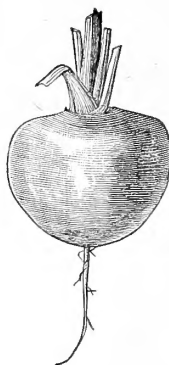
.10 .30 3 00

**EARLY JERSEY LIMA.****LARGE WHITE LIMA.**

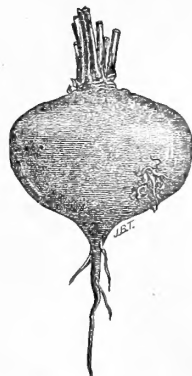
BEANS—Continued.

PKT. QT. BU.

- Early Jersey Lima.**—An improved strain of Extra Early Lima, being very early and productive. Larger in size and thicker than the Large White Lima. Measures more quarts when shelled green for market than any other variety. Vines vigorous and productive; pods large, flat, containing four or five beans. Dry beans large, flat and greenish white..... .10 .40 \$8 00
- Challenger Lima.**—Early and very productive, if measured in the green state; the pods are smaller than in the Large White Lima, but the beans are very plump, and are so close together in the pods as to crowd against each other..... .10 .40 8 00
- Large White Lima.**—Pods of medium length, broad, and yellowish when ripe. Seeds broad kidney-shaped, much flattened, greenish-white. Held in universal high esteem for the peculiar flavor and general excellence, whether green or ripe..... .10 .40 7 50
- King of the Garden Lima.**—The habit of growth of this fine novelty is quite similar to that of the common Lima, though the vines are far more productive, and mature the fruit much earlier. The pods are 6 to 8 inches in length, and contain 5 to 7 beans of unusual size, even for Limas. The latter are much larger green than when dried, and are of such beauty and symmetry, as well as excellence of quality, that the very highest prices are accorded them in all markets10 .40 8 00

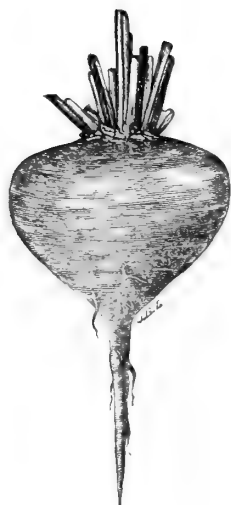
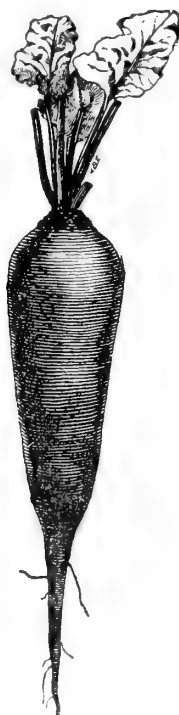
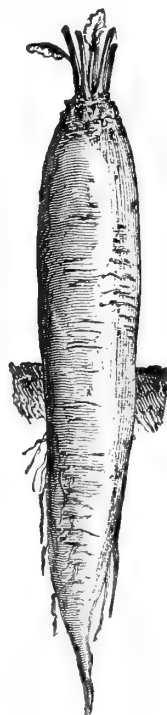
BEET. German, *Runkel Rube*.EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN
BLOOD TURNIP.

EARLY ECLIPSE.

IMPROVED EARLY
BLOOD TURNIP.
PKT. OZ. LB.

- ✓ **Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip.**—By many considered the best variety for forcing, being very early, with small top; leaf stems and veins dark red; leaf dark green, dotted with red; roots very dark red, flat on top but rounded beneath, with very small tap roots; flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade, hard, crisp and tender when young, but becoming woody with age.. .05 .10 .50
- ✓ **Early Eclipse.**—An improved extra early sort. Tops small, dark red, shading to green on outside of the leaves. Root nearly round with a small tap root and a very small collar. Flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter red, very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young. One of the most desirable sorts for bunching..... .05 .10 .50
- ✓ **Improved Early Blood Turnip.**—Excellent either for forcing or for early planting. Tops small; leaf stems and veins dark red; leaves green; roots round or ovoid with small tap, dark red; flesh marbled, bright and light red, which color it retains when cooked; crisp, tender and sweet, and continuing so until full grown. A good keeper..... .05 .10 .50

BEETS—Continued.


**BASTIAN'S EARLY.
BLOOD TURNIP.**

HALF LONG BLOOD.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD.

PKT. OZ. LB.

✓ **Bastian's Early Blood Turnip.**—Tops small, stems red, leaves green, roots turnip shaped with medium sized tap, bright red. Flesh purple red, zoned with white, crisp, tender and of good quality.....

.05 .10 \$.50

✓ **Early Turnip Bassano.**—Not maturing as early as the above, but growing to a large size, may be used early, and is the best variety to sow for greens. Tops large; leaf stems light red; leaves light green; roots large, round, turnip shaped; flesh pink, zoned with white, very sweet and tender when young, becoming woody and tasteless with age.....

.05 .10 .50

✓ **Edmund's Improved Blood Turnip.**—The result of a careful selection for a number of years past from the Dewing's Beet by Mr. Edmunds, one of the oldest and best known market gardeners in Massachusetts. The seed grown by him has for several years past been in great demand locally by the best market gardeners in Massachusetts, and is far superior to any other strain of Blood Turnip. Of handsome, round shape, the skin is very deep blood-red in color, the flesh also very dark, and exceedingly sweet and tender in quality. The beets grow regularly, of good marketable size, not growing over-large and coarse, as do many sorts of the turnip beet when they have plenty of room. This characteristic, together with the fact that the top grows very small, and having but a single tap root, allows their being grown very near together. They mature early, and have given the very best satisfaction as a bunch beet in the markets of Boston.....

.05 .10 .50

*Half Long
Long Smooth*

BEET—Continued.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
✓ Half Long Blood. —The best variety for winter use. The roots are about half as long as the long Dark Blood but weigh as much on account of their thickness. Smooth and handsome; flesh dark red, sweet, crisp and tender, never becoming woody, even in portions above the ground.....	.05	.10	\$.50
✓ Long Smooth Blood. —The most popular variety for winter use. Tops large; neck small; leaf stems and veins red; leaf green; roots large, tapering toward both ends, growing even with the surface, dark red, flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade, very tender and sweet, remaining so when kept till spring. ....	.05	.10	.50
Swiss Chard, Silver, or Sea Kale Beet. —A distinct vegetable, and much superior to the common beet for greens. If sown at the same time it will be fit for use before it. Later, the plants form broad, flat, beautiful white and wax-like stems to the leaves which are very delicious cooked as beets, or pickled. . . .	.05	.10	.50

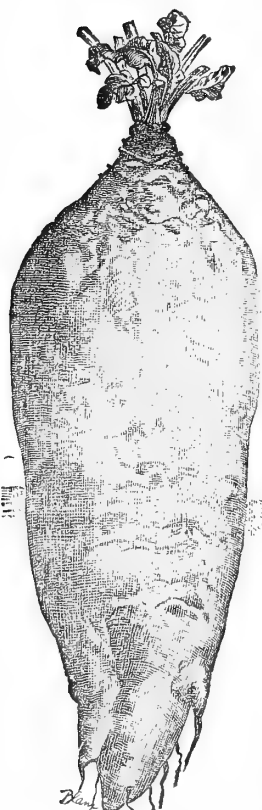
BEET—MANGEL WURZEL.

The Mangel flourishes from the extreme North to the higher altitudes of the South. It keeps well during winter and is a most profitable crop for stock feeding; analyses indicating that 400 pounds of Mangels are equivalent to 100 lbs. of best hay. Crops of 1,200 to 2,000 bushels per acre are recorded.

Mammoth Long Red.—A large, well-formed variety (often 18 inches long) growing out of the ground. Under a high state of cultivation it has produced 60 tons per acre. Color light red; flesh white and rose colored. Oz. 5c. Lb. 25c.

Norbitan Giant.—Very large, growing well out of the ground. The roots are well formed, straight, smooth, and of a fine scarlet color with comparatively small top and neck. Oz. 5c. Lb. 25c.

Golden Tankard.—Tops comparatively small, with yellow stems and midribs; neck very small; roots large, ovoid but filled out at the top and bottom so as to approach a cylindrical form. Flesh yellow, zoned with white. A great improvement and worthy of trial on every farm. Oz. 5c. Lb. 25c.



MAMMOTH LONG RED.



GOLDEN TANKARD.

CABBAGE. German, *Kopfkohl*.

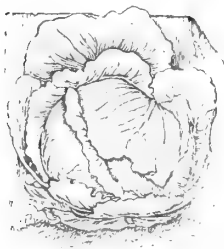
There is no vegetable which is more universally cultivated than this. It is found in the poorest and smallest garden, and it responds so readily to better care that it is also entitled to a place in the finest garden, and merits the attention of the most skillful gardener.

**EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.****EARLY WINNINGSTADT.**

PKT. OZ. LB.

Early Jersey Wakefield.—A standard early variety of acknowledged excellence. Heads of medium size, conical, and compact. Its uncommonly fine heading properties, together with its fitness for wintering in cold frames, have secured and retained for it the high esteem of gardeners generally. .05 .30 \$3 00

Early Winningstadt.—A well-known and very popular early variety, in season very close to the Wakefield; heads large, decidedly conical, leaves bright, glossy green; heads solid and hard, even in summer. This is a very sure-heading variety, valuable not only for early use, but also for winter cabbage. .05 .15 1 50

**HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER.****FOTTLER'S EARLY BRUNSWICK.**

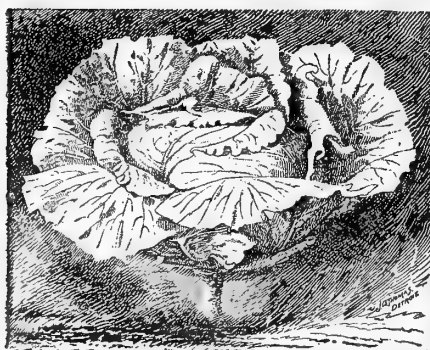
Henderson's Early Summer—Heads large, flat, compact, admirable keepers. About ten days later than the Wakefield—and about double its size, yet, owing to the closeness of the outer leaves, it may be planted in about the same space. We unhesitatingly pronounce it one of the finest of the large heading early sorts. .05 .30 3 00

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.—An excellent second-early variety, producing fine large heads, after the first early varieties have disappeared. Highly valued, both for its fine quality and its ability to resist heat. The heads are very solid, broad and round, flattened on top; tender and fine grained. 5 25 2 50

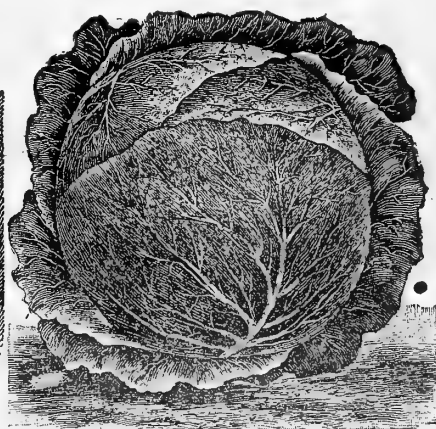
Succession.—A second early round-headed sort that will doubtless find favor, as it heads very evenly and comes in a few days after Early Wakefield. Of good quality and in all respects a desirable sort. .05 .25 2 50

CABBAGE—Continued.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Fottler's Early Brunswick. —This is one of the best second-early sorts in cultivation. Plants have very short stems and large leaves which start from the stem horizontally, but turn upward beyond the head, making it remarkably compact. Head large, very flat, compact and solid, and of fine quality.....	.05	.20	\$2 00
All Seasons. —As now improved this is a valuable market gardener's cabbage for a succession. The heads are very hard and solid, round, flattened on the top, of the very best quality, and ready to market very nearly as early as Early Summer, while the heads are much larger in size. It is a very sure-heading variety, noted for its ability to stand the hot summer sun and dry weather. It is called "All Seasons" because it is as good for Autumn or Winter as it is for early market.....	.05	.25	2 50



ALL SEASONS.

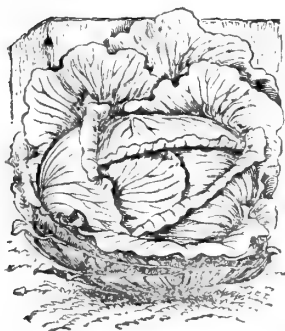


SUREHEAD.

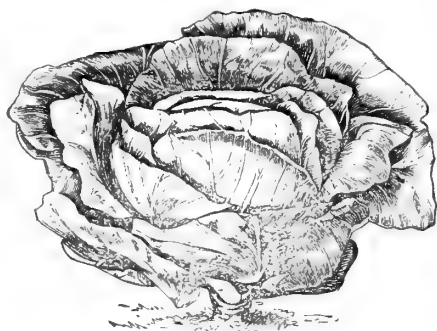
Surehead. —Large, round, flattened heads, of the Flat Dutch type; is remarkable for its certainty to head. It is the very best cabbage for main crops, forming solid firm heads of good size, even in the most unfavorable seasons. Very sweet flavored, scarcely any loose leaves, keeps well, and a general favorite with market gardeners and large growers of cabbage. In good, rich soil and a favorable season, the heads will grow to a large size, frequently attaining 15 to 20 inches in diameter, and weighing from 30 to 40 pounds each, have been grown to weigh 50 pounds and upwards. Surehead is the best main crop cabbage in cultivation, and will give entire satisfaction as a shipper and keeper.....	.05	.30	3 00
Large Late Drumhead. —The Drumhead Cabbage is a large fall or winter variety, with a broad, flat or round head, short stump, tender and good flavored, and an excellent keeper; grown extensively for shipping purposes.....	.05	.25	2 50
Louisville Drumhead. —A very fine, short-stemmed strain of Large Late Drumhead Cabbage, highly esteemed by the market gardeners of the Southwest, where it is said to stand hot weather better than most other sorts. The heads are of good size, round, flattened on top.....	.05	.25	2 50
Stone Mason Drumhead. —Heads large, flat, solid and deliciously sweet, rich and tender. Exceedingly hardy. A sure header and a profitable variety for market purposes.....	.05	.25	2 50
Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead. —The largest cabbage known, weighing in some instances over fifty pounds. Under good cultivation, acres have been grown where the heads would, average thirty pounds each.....	.05	.25	250

CABBAGE—Continued

	PKT	OZ.	LB.
Filderkraut. —Similar to, but larger, much more pointed, and heading up with fewer outside leaves than the Winnigstadt, and highly esteemed for making kraut. Good either for first or second crop, and succeeds particularly well on rich prairie soils.	.05	.30	3 00
Premium Flat Dutch. —Heads large, round, flat, solid, bluish-green, often tinted with red or brown—opening up white and crisp; very tender and of excellent flavor. Largest of the late varieties, remarkably hardy, a sure-header, and for fall and winter, home or market use, has no superior, as it retains its freshness and flavor until late in the spring.	5	20	2 00
Large Late Flat Dutch. —A low-growing variety; heads large, bluish-green, round, solid, broad and flat on top, of fine quality	5	20	2 00

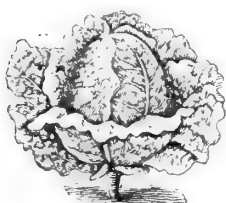


PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH.



MAMMOTH ROCK RED.

Drumhead Savoy. —Grows to a large size. Head nearly round, a little flattened on top, color dark green.	5	25	2 50
Green Curled Savoy. —Heads loose, but very tender and finely flavored, a hardy second early, much improved by frost.	5	20	2 00



GREEN CURLED SAVOY.



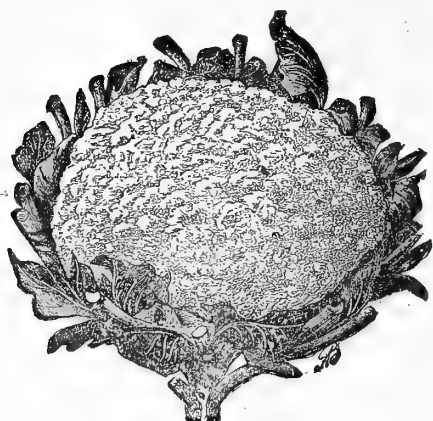
DRUMHEAD SAVOY.

Mammoth Rock Red. —This is by far the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid, and of deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent. of the plants will form extra fine heads. The best of the red cabbages	10	75	10 00
Red Dutch. —Heads hard, solid and of intense blood-red color; of fine quality and particularly valuable for pickling.	5	30	3 00

CAULIFLOWER, German, *Blumen-Kohl*.

The Cauliflower, although one of the most delicious of vegetables, is little known outside of our large cities. It needs, to bring it to perfection, a cool, moist atmosphere, and if this condition occurs when the plant is about to head, fine large heads will result, while if the air is hot and dry, failure will result in spite of the best of seed and cultivation.

CAULIFLOWER—CONTINUED.



EARLY SNOWBALL.

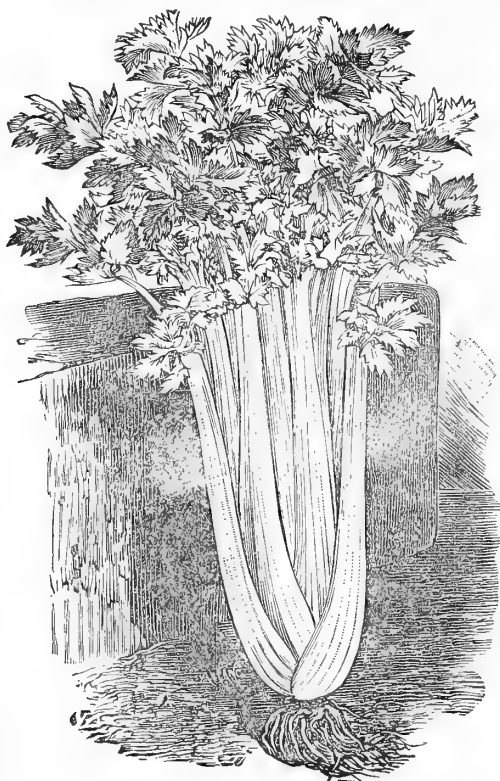
Early Snowball.—Highly esteemed by market gardeners for its earliness and reliability as a sure header. Its hardiness, sure heading and compact growth make it one of the best for forcing or wintering over. Pkt. 25c. Oz. \$3 00. Lb. \$40 00.

Selected Early Dwarf Erfurt.—An extra early variety, much prized in Germany for early market use. It is of dwarf habit, compact growth, short outside leaves, and can be planted twenty inches apart each way. Pkt. 25c. Oz. \$2 50. Lb. \$30 00.

Le Normand's Short Stem.—Considered by the French one of the very best sorts. Plant hardy, semi-dwarf, sure heading, and producing many leaves which protect the close, solid curd, keeping it well blanched. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 75c. Lb. \$10.00.

CELERY. *German Sellerie.*

This is becoming more and more popular, and whole farms are given up to its production. It delights in a rich, friable, well drained muck soil, but can be grown of excellent quality in any good garden, although an abundance of water while growing, and cool, moist weather when blanching, are essential for good celery. —



GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING.



GOLDEN HEART.

CELERY—CONTINUED.

PKT. OZ. LB.

Giant Pascal.—New, distinct, incomparably the best. Although we do not claim that this will "revolutionize celery culture," yet we do claim that no variety ever introduced has been a more marked and valuable improvement. Developed from the Golden Self-Blanching, it retains the beautiful color, the thick, solid, crisp stalks, and the incomparable flavor of that variety, and in addition is much stronger growing and larger. It produces perfectly blanched stalks over two feet in length, and proportionately thick, yet never in the least stringy. It is unequaled for rich, nutty flavor. It blanches early and very easily. It is a fine keeper and decidedly the best shipper, retaining color and fresh appearance longer than any other. We believe this to be the best all round celery in existence, and hope all our customers will give it a trial. .10 .50 \$6 00



BOSTON MARKET.



GIANT PASCAL.

Golden Self Blanching.—A most important acquisition, and cannot be too highly recommended. Grown very largely the past four seasons by eastern truckers, and claimed to be the most profitable variety they ever had. Without banking up, or any covering whatever, even the outer ribs become of a handsome, fresh yellowish, white color. The heart is large, solid, and of a beautiful, rich, golden yellow color. It is an excellent keeper. .10 .50 \$5 00

PKT. OZ. LB.

Golden Heart.—A distinct variety, of sturdy, dwarf habit. It is solid, an excellent keeper, and of fine, nutty flavor. When blanched the heart, which is large and full, is of a light yellow, making this an exceedingly showy and desirable variety for both market and private use. Most of the extensive cultivators, after trying other varieties, return to this for their general crop. .05 .20 2 00

CELERY—CONTINUED.

1 KT. OZ. LB.

- White Plume.**—Introduced with the claim that it was self-blanching and needed no earthing up; but no good celery can be grown without earthing up or some substitute for it. The inner leaves are white and the blanched celery is quite handsome and attractive, and it comes to maturity earlier than most sorts. .05 .25 \$2 50
- Boston Market.**—A medium sized, hardy, crisp and delightfully flavored white variety. Stalks are more numerous, shorter, and much firmer in texture than those of other varieties. .05 .25 2 50
- Crawford's Half Dwarf.**—The favorite variety with New York City market gardeners. When blanched it is of rather a yellowish-white, and is entirely solid, possessing the nutty flavor peculiar to the dwarf kinds, while it has much more vigor of growth, surpassing most of the large growing sorts in weight of bunch. .05 .20 2 00
- Golden Dwarf.**—A showy sort of excellent qualities. Solid, of fine flavor, and a good keeper, and as its name indicates, possessing, when blanched, a yellowish or golden tint, stamping it as a distinct type and as a very desirable addition to the list of rare sorts. .05 .20 2 00
- Soup, or Flavoring Celery.**—Used for flavoring pickles, sauces, etc. .05 0 40

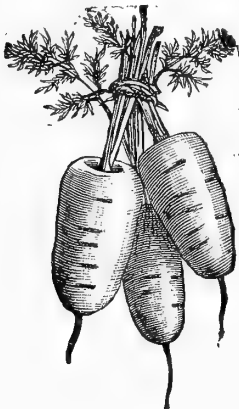
CELERIAC: German, *Knoll-Sellerie*.

Large Smooth Prague.—An improved form of turnip rooted celery producing larger and smoother roots which are almost round, and with very few side roots. Plants vigorous, with large deep green foliage. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 25c. Lb. \$2.50

Turnip Rooted.—The root of this variety is turnip shaped, tender and marrow like, having a sweeter taste and stronger odor than other varieties. It is used principally for seasoning meats and soups. Pkt. 5c. oz. 25c. lb. \$2.50

CARROT. German, *Moehren*.

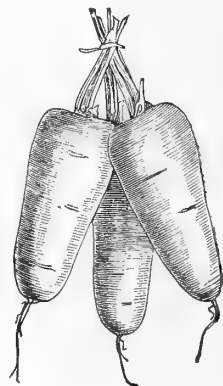
The Carrot is one of the most healthful and nutritious of our garden roots, and deserves to be more extensively used both for culinary and stock feeding purposes. We urge our readers to give some of the early table sorts a trial. As an agricultural root, the Carrot is not surpassed for feeding horses and milch cows, and every farmer should plant a few for this purpose.



EARLY SCARLET HORN,

Early Scarlet Horn.—Best for early planting out of doors. Tops small, coarsely divided; roots top shaped, but tapering abruptly to a small tap; surface dented, orange-red; flesh thick, with indistinct yellow core. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. \$1.00.

Early Scarlet Horn, Pointed.—Sometimes called "Half-Long," being a Long Orange in miniature, quite desirable, growth rapid. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. \$1.00.

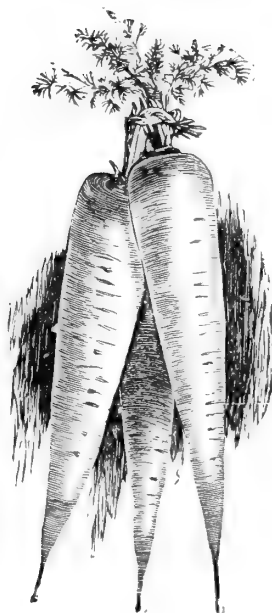


CHANTENAY.

CARROT—CONTINUED.



DANVER'S HALF LONG.



LONG ORANGE.

Chantenay.—We have in this new French sort what is so very desirable, namely, a variety which is uniformly half long, stump rooted, smooth surface and deep, rich color. It is medium early, with small tops, and we think will give great satisfaction to both the market and private gardener. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 75c.

Half Long Scarlet Nantes, Stump Rooted.—Tops medium, cylindrical, smooth, bright orange; flesh, orange, becoming yellow in center, but no distinct core; of the finest quality. This and the preceding are the varieties so extensively used in France for culinary purposes, and only need be known to supersede the coarser sorts for garden culture. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 75c.

Danvers, Half-Long.—One of the most productive and best for field culture. Tops medium; roots dark colored, large, but of medium length, tapering abruptly at the point, very uniform and handsome; flesh deep orange with yellow center, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 75c.

Long Orange.—A well known standard sort. Roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point color deep orange. It requires a deep soil, and the plants should stand eight inches apart, in eighteen inch drills, for the roots to attain their full size. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 75c.

Improved Large White Belgian.—Grows $\frac{1}{2}$ out of the ground. Root pure white, green above the ground, with small top. Flesh rather coarse, but the roots on light, rich ground grow to a large size, and are extensively grown for stock feeding. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 60c.



CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR. German, *Mais*.

	PKT.	QT	BU.
Cory. —A new sort resembling the Marblehead. but of stronger growth, with larger, lighter colored ears, and by far the largest of the early sorts. The plant does not sucker so much as the Marblehead, and it will mature a full crop earlier than that variety. All the red cobbled corns should be cooked quickly by dropping the ears into boiling water to which a little salt has been added, for if simmered over a slow fire, or allowed to stand in the water after cooking, the red cob will discolor the kernels.....	.05	.20	\$4 00
Marblehead Extra Early. —Stalk very short, with many suckers from the root; ears medium size, eight rowed, with few husks; cob red, small; kernel broad, shallow, white or tinged with red. Formerly considered the earliest sort, but clearly later than the Cory.....	.05	.20	4 00
Early Minnesota. —Plant semi-dwarf, bearing one to two well developed, neatly covered ears, usually 8-rowed. Cob long, pointed and white. Kernels broad, tender and sweet. An excellent market variety coming on a trifle later than the preceding.....	.05	.20	4 00



CORY.



EARLY MINNESOTA.



CROSBY'S EARLY.



MOORE'S EARLY CONCORD.

Shaker's Early, or Premier Early. —An extra early variety with large, well-filled ears; the kernels are of pearly whiteness and most delicious sweet flavor. It is ready to market fully as early as the Early Minnesota, while the ears are very much larger.....	.05	.20	4 00
Perry's Hybrid. —Another eastern and very popular variety. Stalks of medium height, very stout bearing two large, twelve or fourteen rowed ears, which often have a red or pink cob; grain medium size, cooking very white and tender. Matures about with the Minnesota.....	.05	.20	4 00
Crosby's Early. —A most excellent variety, and remarkably early. Ears of good size, twelve rowed, of medium length, grain very thick, sweet, rich and delicate.....	.05	.20	4 00
Moore's Early Concord. —Produces its very large, handsome, fourteen rowed ears very low on the stalk, and comes into use after Crosby's Early. The quality is faultless, and it is valuable as an intermediate variety.....	.05	.20	3 00

CORN—Continued.

Tilton's Twelve Rowed.—Introduced by ourselves some years ago in the vicinity of Cleveland. We can recommend this variety for its productiveness; often yielding from 2 to 4 marketable ears on a stalk. Ears of good size; 12 rowed, medium length; grain very sweet and rich. One of the best varieties for a main crop. Our stock is raised exclusively for our own trade.....

PKT. QT BU.

.05 .20 \$4 00



TILTON'S

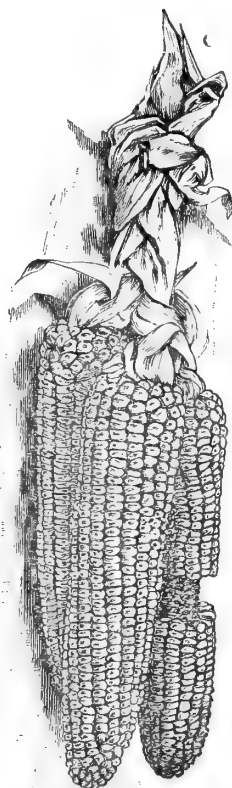
TWELVE ROWED.



STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.



MAMMOTH.



PRIDE OF THE NORTH.

Stowell's Evergreen.—This variety is intermediate in its season, and if planted at the same time with earlier kinds, will keep the table supplied until October. It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition suitable for boiling.....

.05 .20 3 00

Mammoth.—This variety produces the largest ears of any sort with which we are acquainted, a single ear sometimes weighing two or three pounds. The quality is excellent—sweet, tender and delicious, and its only fault is the immense size of the ear...

.05 .20 3 00

FIELD SORTS.

Rideout, or Mercer.—Early. Prolific, Large Ears and Small Cob.—A yellow flint variety that has been grown for the past five years with great success and complete satisfaction. It is decidedly the largest eared and handsomest flint corn grown. Very prolific, having yielded one hundred and sixty-four bushels of good sound ears and seven bushels of nubbins to one acre and weighs sixty-four pounds to the shelled bushel. Ears

CORN—Continued.

average from nine to eleven inches in length, twelve to fourteen rowed, well filled out to the tips, and of a rich golden yellow color. Matures in seventy-five days from time of planting. Many stalks have two and some three good ears each. Very few suckers.....

PKT. QT. BU.
 .05 .20 \$2 00

Pride of the North.—Cob small, kernels deep and compactly set on the cob, has yielded one hundred bushels shelled corn per acre, ripening where nearly every other variety failed to mature on account of the bad season, giving eighty-five per cent. of good seed corn. Planted as late as July first it has fully matured by October first. The ears have from 14 to 16 rows....

.05 .15 2 00

Minnesota King.—There are other varieties equally prolific and of as good quality, but there is no good sort that can be relied upon to mature as certainly as this. It has been grown in Dakota the past seven years; and while during that time other varieties have been caught by frosts, ruined by drought, or injured by excessive rain-fall, the "Minnesota King," regardless of the weather, has kept right on growing and always made a crop, and a good one at that. For ability to endure extremes of heat and cold, flood and drouth, it has not its equal.....

.05 15 2 00

POP CORN.

Per Ear Per Doz. Ears.

Rice.—A very handsome variety. Ears short; kernels long, pointed and resemble rice; color white; very prolific; used entirely for parching, for which purpose it has no superior.....

.03 .25

ENSILAGE CORN.

Red Cob.—A most desirable variety for its purpose, being very tall, short-jointed, and remarkably sweet, tender and juicy. Leaves are produced in abundance.....

Bu.

1 25

RED COB ENSILAGE.—In large quantities, special prices will be given upon application.

CRESS. German. Kresse.

EARLY CURLED CRESS.



TRUE WATER CRESS.

Early Curled, or Pepper Grass.—This small salad was formerly much used with lettuce, to which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition.....

PKT. OZ. LB.
 .05 .10 .50

True Water.—This is quite distinct from the last, and only thrives when its roots and stems are submerged in water. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found.....

.05 .40 4 00

CORN SALAD or **FETTICUS**. German, *Ackersalat*, *Lammarsalat*.

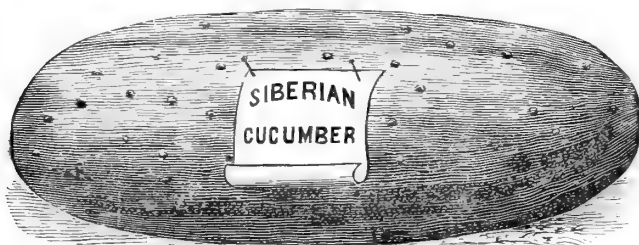


CORN SALAD.

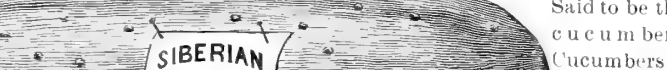
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Large Seeded. —Large Leaved, the best variety.....	.05	.10	\$.75

CUCUMBER. German, *Gurken*.

This is one of those vegetables which can be grown to perfection by anyone who can control a few square yards of soil which is fully exposed to the sun, and the fruit is so much better when gathered fresh from the vines than it is when obtained in the market, and every family should be supplied from its own yard.



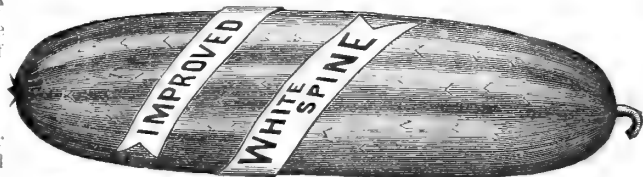
New Siberian.—



New Siberian.— Said to be the earliest cucumber known. Cucumbers 5 inches long, having been grown in the open ground from the seed in fifty-five days. It is also a splendid free bearing variety, and for early forcing purposes or for slicing it is the most valuable addition ever made to the list of Cucumbers. Market gardeners and those who wish the earliest variety will find in the New Siberian something that will fill the bill. Size medium, always grows straight and smooth. Flesh very tender and crisp. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 20c. Lb. \$1 25.

Improved White

Spine.—One of the finest strains of white spine in cultivation; more largely grown than any other variety for both market use and pickling; comes early and very productive; the fruit is of good size, straight and always well formed; full at both ends, skin deep green, holding color until maturity. We especially recommend this variety to market gardeners and pickling establishments, from the fact that the first set on the vines is unusually even in form and size, and continue so through the season. Pkt. 05c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 70c.

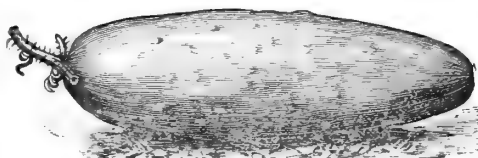


EXTRA LONG WHITE SPINE.

Extra Long White Spine.—This

variety, while growing too long for commercial pickles, makes splendid, dark green family pickles, and for table use is of very fine quality. They grow ten to twelve inches long and very straight; make fine, hard, brittle pickles when five to six inches long. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 70c.

Jersey Pickling.—Very popular in New Jersey. Intermediate between the Long and Short Green, forming a long, slender, cylindrical pickle, which is very crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 70c.

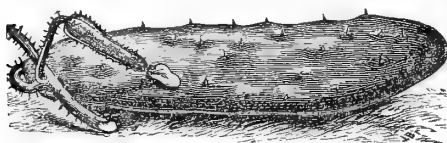


JERSEY PICKLING.

CUCUMBER—Continued.

Early Russian.—Earliest and hardiest. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruit three to four inches long, small, oval, pointed at each end, covered with fine small spines. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 70c.

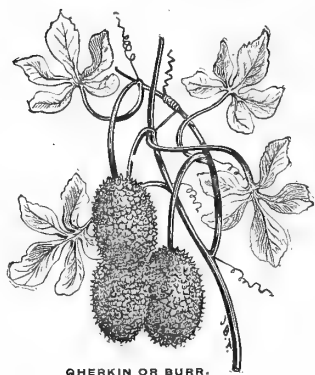
Boston Pickling, or Green Prolific.—A distinct variety very popular for pickles. Fruit short, nearly cylindrical, but pointed at each end, bright green, and a great producer. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 70c.



IMPROVED LONG GREEN.

Improved Long Green.—Produced by selection from the Long Green. Vines vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about twelve inches long, firm and crisp, with very few seeds. The young fruit makes one of the best of pickles, and when ripe is the best of any for sweetpickles. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 70c.

PKT. OZ. LB.



GHERKIN OR BURR.

Gherkin or Burr. (For Pickling).—

A very small, oval shaped, prickly variety, quite distinct from all others: It is grown exclusively for pickling; is the smallest of all the varieties; and should always be picked when young and tender. The seed is slow to germinate.....

.05 .20 \$2 00

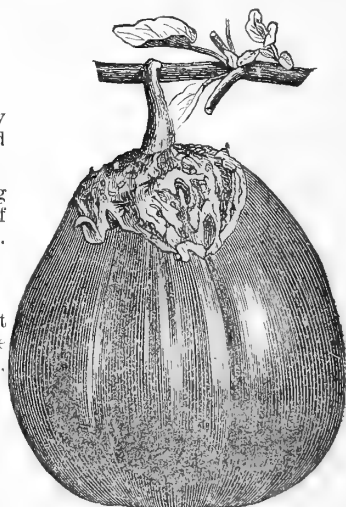
EGG PLANT. German, *Eierpflanze*.

The Egg Plant, when well grown and properly cooked, is a delicious vegetable, and it should find a place in every garden.

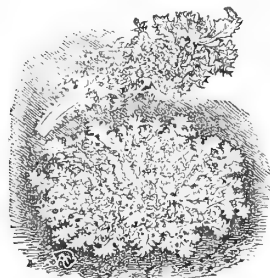
New York Improved Purple.—The leading market variety; large, round, dark purple, free of thorns, excellent and the most productive variety. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 60c. Lb. \$6 00.

ENDIVE. German, *Endivien*.

Endive in its natural state is very bitter, but when properly blanched its leaves make a fine salad, and maturing as it does after lettuce is past, it is very useful.



NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE.



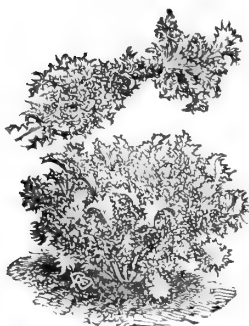
WHITE CURLED.

White Curled.—By far the most beautiful variety. Plant moderately dense with divided leaves, which are coarser and less tender than those of the Green Curled; but the midrib is yellow and the leaves frequently almost white, so that the plant is very attractive and always brings the highest price on the market.....

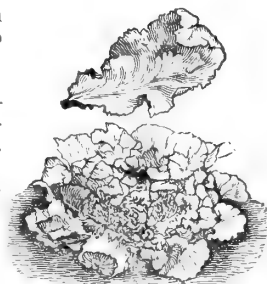
.05 .20 \$1 75

ENDIVE—Continued.

Green Curled.—Is the hardest variety, with beautifully curled, dark green leaves, which blanch white, and are very crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. Lb. \$1 75.

**GREEN CURLED.**

Broad Leaved Batavian.—Has broad, thick, plain, or slightly wrinkled leaves, forming a large head which is preferred for stews and soups; but if the outer leaves are gathered and tied at the top, the whole plant will blanch nicely, and make an excellent salad for the table. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. Lb. \$1 75.

**BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN.****GARLIC.** German, *Knoblauch*.

A bulbous rooted plant, with a strong, penetrating odor, but much esteemed by some for flavoring soups, stews, etc. We frequently receive orders for garlic seed, but we can supply the bulbs only. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c. Lb. 35c.

**GARLIC,**

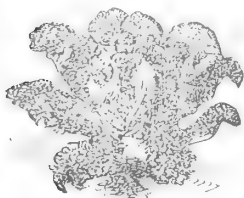
orders for the seed of this vegetable,
Per. Doz. 15c. Per Hundred \$1 00.

HORSE RADISH.

The best Horse Radish is produced from small pieces of root; these are to be set small end down so that the top will be two inches below the surface. The soil should be very rich and well cultivated. It is also grown, but of inferior quality, from the crowns of the old plants. It is hardy and may be left in the ground until spring before digging. We frequently receive the roots only. Small roots

KALE. German, *Blatter Kohl*.

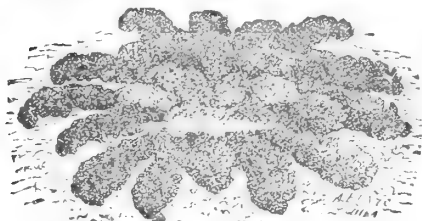
Borecole, Kale, or German Greens, are general terms applied to those classes of cabbage which do not form heads, but are used in their open growth. Some of the varieties are the most tender and delicate of any of the cabbage tribe. They are hardy, and improved rather than injured by the frost.

**DWARF CURLED GERMAN.**

Dwarf Curled German.—An intermediate form which seems to possess all the merits of both the tall and dwarf sorts. Forming a medium sized head of nicely curled leaves, which are kept well off the ground, but at the same time so compact as not to suffer from frost. This is the leading variety among Cleveland gardeners.....

PKT. OZ. LB.

.05 .10 \$1 00

**EXTRA CURLED GERMAN DWARF GREEN.****Extra Curled German**

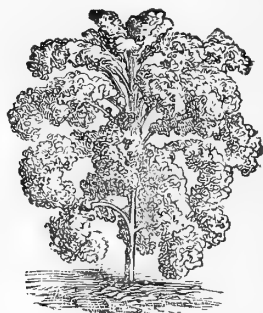
Dwarf Green.—Plant dwarf, compact. Leaves numerous, long, of deep bright green color, and a mass of frilling so that often they are as thick as wide, and are of the best quality....

.05 .10 1 00

KALE—CONTINUED.



GERMAN DWARF GREEN.



TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH.

German Dwarf Green.—A smooth leaved sort very popular in the South, where, if sown in the fall, it needs no protection, growing vigorously all winter; but is not equal to the other sorts for use in the North..... .05 .10 \$1 00

Tall Green Curled Scotch.—This is very hardy, and improved by a moderate frost. About two feet high, with an abundance of dark green, curled and wrinkled leaves. It stands the winters in the Middle States without any protection..... .05 .10 1 00

KOHL RABI. German, *Kohl-Rabi*.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.

The Kohl Rabi is a vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip, and combines the flavor of both. The edible part is a turnip shaped bulb formed by the swelling of the stem. When used for the table, this should be cut when quite small, as it is then very tender and delicate, but if allowed to reach its full size it becomes tough and stringy.

Early White Vienna.—Very early, small, handsome, white bulb. Best early variety for table. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. Lb. \$2.00.

Early Purple Vienna.—Nearly identical with the last except in color, which is a bright purple, with the leaf stems tinged with purple. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. Lb. \$2.00.

Large Green.—Hardy, quite late, and used for feeding stock. Bulbs, large, weighing eight to ten pounds, whitish-green in color; leaves large and numerous. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. Lb. \$2.00.

LEEK. German, *Lauch*.

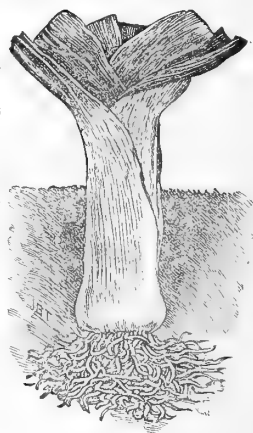
This is a branch of the onion family, is very hardy, and by some is preferred to the onion.

Large Flag.—Is the variety more cultivated in this country than any other. It is hardy and of good quality. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. Lb. \$1.75

Musselburgh.—Grows to a very large size, with broad leaves, spreading like a fan; hardy and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 20c. Lb. \$1.75,

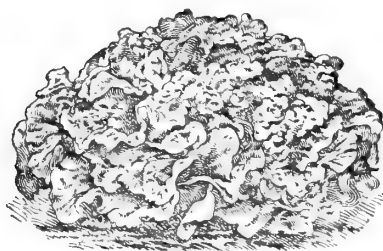
LETTUCE. German, *Lattich-salat*.

There is no vegetable which is more universally used than this, and yet few people know how inviting and appetizing it is when brought to the table fresh and unwilted, a condition in which it is rarely, if ever, found in our markets, and which can only be secured by growing the plants in one's own garden. So we earnestly urge all of our readers who can possibly do so, to grow their own lettuce.



LARGE FLAG.

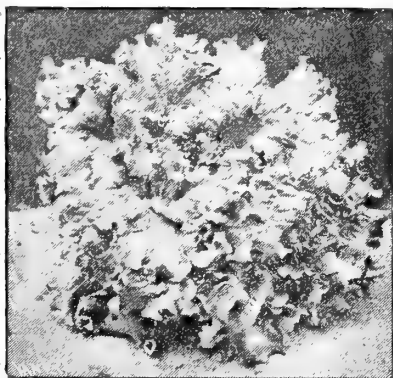
LETTUCE—Continued



TILTON'S WHITE STAR.

Tilton's White Star.—A white seeded lettuce destined to become a universal favorite for forcing or planting out doors, on account of its enormously large, loose heads, bright color, crispness and long keeping qualities. It is distinct from Black Seeded Simpson and we think an improvement on that sort. It is an enormous yielder, and remains a very long time in condition for use, both before and after cutting. If you want your forcing bed to produce the largest possible amount of high flavored lettuce, plant it to Tilton's White Star. Pkt. 10c. Oz. 30c. Lb. \$3 00.

Grand Rapids.—Considered by many the best loose headed lettuce for forcing under glass. Leaves medium sized, of light, yellowish-green color, much crimped and frilled, thin, but of very upright growth; forms a fair sized but loose head, crisp, tender and of good quality. Owing to its upright habit it may be planted very closely. It is of extremely rapid growth; very little liable to rot; will stand, without spoiling, a week to ten days after it is fit to cut, and retains its freshness a long time after cutting. These qualities have enabled the market gardeners about Grand Rapids, Mich., to ship this lettuce to Cincinnati and New York, and dispose of it at profitable figures over all competitors. Our stock is true, being grown from seed obtained directly from the originator. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 25c. Lb. \$2 50.



GRAND RAPIDS.



BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON.

Black Seeded Simpson.—For those who like a large thin, exceedingly tender leaf, and for those markets which demand a large, loose head, this is the best variety either for forcing or early sowing out of doors. Plant large, forming a large, loose head; very light yellowish-green in color, so that a little wilting is not noticed. Leaves very large, thin, slightly ruffled and blistered, the inner ones nicely blanched, and even the large outside leaves are tender and of good quality. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 15c. Lb. \$1 50.

Golden Ball.—A most desirable novelty from Russia, distinct from all other sorts; color a delicate golden-yellow. Retains the same beautiful color throughout the season, which enhances its value as a seller, for market gardeners. It is very crisp, tender and excellent in flavor; in fact, it is the acme of perfection in the list of lettuces, and a variety that we can especially recommend for forcing or early spring crop. It is long standing, remaining fit for eating later than any other sort with which we are acquainted.

Pkt. Oz. Lb.

.05 .30 3 00

LETTUCE—CONTINUED.

Frankfort Head.—The best light colored, smooth, thick leaved head lettuce. Plant light, bright green, with many broad, smooth leaves, nearly all of which are gathered into a dense, round head, which is slow to run to seed. Leaves very thick, tender, the inner ones blanched to a light yellow, and of a rich flavor.....

PKT. OZ. LB.

.05 .30 \$3 00



FRANKFORT HEAD.



HANSON.

Frankfort Head.—(Black Seeded.)—Similar to above in growth, but with darker green leaves,.....

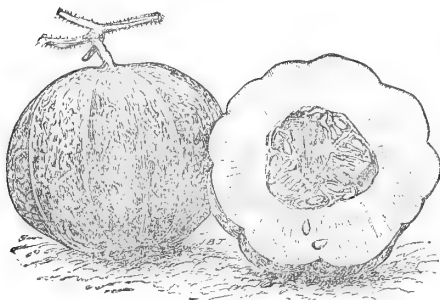
.05 .25 2 00

Hanson.—Heads green outside and white inside; grow to remarkable size, very solid; and are deliciously sweet, crisp and tender, even to the outer leaves. It stands the hot sun better than most other varieties.....

.05 .15 1 50

MELON, MUSK, German, Zucker-Melone.

The Musk Melon is too universally popular to need any special description.



EMERALD GEM.



HACKENSACK OR TURK'S CAP.

Emerald Gem.—Entirely distinct, extra early and very prolific. The skin while ribbed is perfectly smooth and of a very deep emerald green color, flesh salmon color, and very thick, ripens thoroughly to the rind, and is very juicy and rich; flavor sweet and delicious; the vines are hardy and thrifty in growth, very prolific, bearing the melons near the root and matures very early.....

.05 .10 1 00

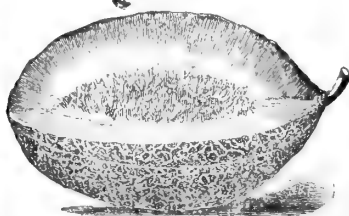
New Early Hackensack.—By careful selection, this strain has been so developed that it produces melons with all the good qualities of the well-known Hackensack Melon, but at least ten days earlier.....

05. .10 1 00

MELON—Continued.

Hackensack, or Turk's Cap.—One of the very best market Melons; of large size and attractive appearance. It is very productive, of excellent flavor.....

PKT.	OZ.	LB.
.05	.10	\$.75


PINE APPLE.

Pine Apple.—Vines medium, very productive and hardy. Fruit oval; tapering to stem, medium sized, slight ribs, and dark green at first, but becoming covered with shallow gray netting. Flesh green, very thick, soft delicate and exceedingly sweet and high flavored. One of the best of all melons for home use. Pkt. 5cts. Oz. 10cts. Lb. 75cts.

OSAGE.

Osage.—This melon has made its way into public favor from the market rather than from the garden, and seems to be just what the people want. It is large, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color. The flesh is deep salmon, and is good to within a fourth of an inch of the rind. In quality it is sweet and moderately high flavored, combining the flavors of the old Cantaloupe and the green-fleshed Nutmeg sorts.....

PKT.	OZ.	LB.
.05	.10	1 00

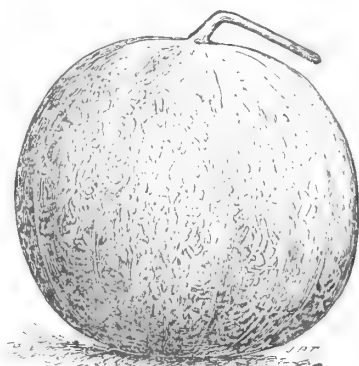
Delmonico.—A new oval shaped Musk Melon of large size, finely netted, and has beautiful orange pink flesh, and is pronounced by connoisseurs to be a Melon of par excellence.....

.05	.15	1 50
-----	-----	------


IMPROVED LARGE GREEN NUTMEG.

Improved Large Green Nutmeg.—We consider this the best variety in cultivation for family use. Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit very large, round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick, green, and of the highest flavor.....

.05	.10	.75
-----	-----	-----


MONTREAL NUTMEG.

MELON—Continued.

Montreal Nutmeg.—The fruit is nearly round, flattened at the ends, deeply and very regularly ribbed; skin green, densely netted; flesh remarkably thick, light green, melting, and of a delicious flavor. They are very regular in shape, and uniformly grow to a very large size. To all who desire to raise the handsomest possible melons for exhibition, or extra large, fine melons for market, we highly recommend the Montreal Nutmeg..... Pkt. .05 Oz. .10 Lb. \$.75

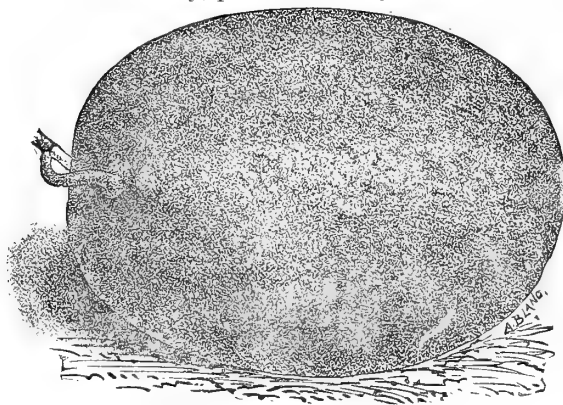


Banana.—An entirely distinct variety bearing long, slender, banana-like fruit. Skin creamy white and entirely free from netting. Flesh deep salmon color, thick and of good quality..... Pkt. .05 Oz. .15 Lb. 1 50

MELON, WATER. German, *Wasser Melone*.

Although the Water Melon is a tropical fruit, and can be most easily grown in the South on a warm, rich, sandy soil, yet no one need abandon its culture because he has not these conditions.

Phinney's Early.—Fruit oval and large. Rind thin, smooth, and marked in two shades of green. Flesh red, sweet, tender and brittle. Hardy, productive, early and a sure cropper..... Pkt. .05 Oz. .10 Lb. .75

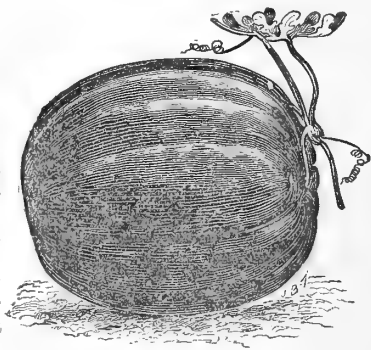
**ICE CREAM.**

Ice Cream.—Fruit of medium size and oval, with blunt ends. Rind thin and mottled (somewhat in stripes) in two shades of green. Flesh red, solid to the center, sweet and delicious. Seeds white. Vigorous, hardy, productive and a leading variety for general use. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 75c.

Mountain Sweet.—Fruit large and oblong. Rind thin and dark green. Flesh red, solid and very sweet. A delicious and desirable well known variety. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 75c.

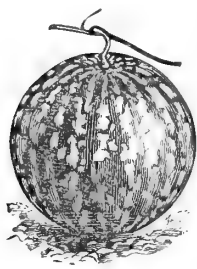
Black Spanish.—Fruit of large size and nearly round. Skin very dark green. Flesh red, sweet and delicious. A well known standard sort of great excellence. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 75c.

Mammoth Iron Clad.—A monstrous, striped oblong melon, having a rind of such remarkable strength and impenetrability as to render it perfectly "Iron Clad"; hence the best shipper produced to date. Flesh red, sweet, tender, crisp and juicy. Heart very large. The keeping qualities of this melon are remarkable. Whether plucked or left upon the vines they remain perfectly fresh fully one month after ripening. In addition to the foregoing facts, it is the most remarkable yielder on record. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 75.

**BLACK SPANISH.**

MELON—Continued.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Kentucky Wonder. —Oblong in shape, skin dark green, flesh a beautiful scarlet color, crisp, and not tough, rich and sugary flavor, always firm, very solid and never mealy. Attains an average weight of forty to sixty pounds. Not a mammoth variety, but a real good, old-fashioned Kentucky melon, that has no equal for quality. The best all-round melon for home or market yet introduced. Has red seed. ....	.05	.15	\$1 50
Boss. —Medium early, small size, very productive and a good shipper	.05	.10	0 75

**CITRON.**

Citron.(For Preserving).—Fruit small, perfectly round, and handsome. Rind thin, pale green, marbled with darker shades. Flesh white and solid throughout, containing small red seeds. Used for preserves, etc.

.05 .10 1 00

MUSHROOMS.

The Mushroom is an edible fungus, of a white color, changing to brown when old. The gills are loose, of a pinkish-red, changing to liver color. It produces no seed, but instead, a white, fibrous substance in broken threads, called spawn, which is preserved in horse manure, being pressed in the form of bricks. Thus prepared it will retain its vitality for years.

EACH.

Mushroom Spawn. —English, in bricks, per brick.....	\$0 25
“ “ French, 3-lb. boxes, per box.....	1 50

MUSTARD. German, *Senf*.

Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad or cut and boiled like spinach.

OZ. LB.

White English. —The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young; seed light yellow.....	.05 0 30
---	----------

NASTURTIUM. German, *Kapuziner Kress*.

Tall Mixed. —Cultivated both for use and ornament. Its beautiful orange colored flowers serve as a garnish for dishes, and the young leaves are excellent for salads. The flower buds, scarcely formed, and the green seed pods preserved in vinegar, make a pickle greatly esteemed by many. (For other varieties see Flower Seeds).....	05 .10 1 00
--	-------------

PKT. OZ. LB.

OKRA OR GOMBO. German, *Ocher*.

This is an annual from the West Indies, cultivated for its green pods, which are used in soups or stewed and served like Asparagus. It is highly esteemed in the South for making gombo soup. The pods when young and tender should be sliced in sections, strung on a thread and hung up in the shade to cure like dried apples; in this condition it can be used for soup at any time.

Improved Dwarf Green. —A distinct, early variety. Pods comparatively short but very numerous.....	.05 .10 1 00
--	--------------

**IMPROVED DWARF GREEN.**

ONION. German, *Zwiebeln*.

The onion not only contains considerable nutriment and has valuable medicinal properties, but is most useful in counteracting the bad effects of sedentary life. The disagreeable odor it imparts to the breath may be avoided in a great measure by thorough cooking, or by eating a few leaves of parsley. There is no vegetable where the quality of the seed exerts a greater influence upon the crop than in onions. Here, then, if nowhere else, the greatest care should be taken to secure the best possible seed. Seed grown in the North will be pretty sure to produce better onions when sown in the Southern States than southern grown seed.

Yellow Globe Danvers.—A true globe in shape, and of very handsome appearance. Skin beautifully golden. Flesh white and delicately flavored. A very productive variety PKT. OZ. LB.
 .05 .20 \$2 00



No. 1, Extra Early Red; No. 2, Large Red Wethersfield;

No. 3, Yellow Globe Danvers; No. 4, White Portugal;

No. 5, White Silverskin; No. 6, White Globe.

New Extra Early Barletta.—This distinct new variety is the very earliest Onion in cultivation. It is fully two weeks earlier than the Early White Queen, which heretofore has been the earliest variety in cultivation. At maturity the tops die down directly to the bulb, leaving the neatest and most handsome little bulb imaginable. They are of a pure paper white color, very mild and delicate in flavor, from one inch to one and a half inches in diameter, and three-fourths of an inch in thickness. Its extreme earliness and fine quality cannot fail to make it a favorite in every garden. Both for table use and for pickling it is most valuable.

.05 .25 2 50

Round White Silverskin.—This is uniformly small, round and handsome, with an opaque white skin, which does not turn green upon exposure to the sun. They are also very compact and hard, but at the same time crisp and brittle, making them the best pickling onion ever introduced.

.05 .25 2 50

ONION—Continued.

White Silverskin, or White Portugal.—Very desirable for family use; flavor mild and pleasant; skin silvery white; of handsome appearance; highly esteemed for pickling when young, also for market in early winter. This is the variety of which White Onion Sets are grown, and is known as "Philadelphia White."

PKT. OZ. LB.

.05 .25 \$2 50

White Globe.—Large globe shaped, firm, fine grained, of mild flavor, and a good keeper; yields abundantly, producing handsome and uniform shaped bulbs; always commands a high price in the market. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 30c. Lb. \$3 00.

Spanish King.—This new and handsome variety is a splendid type of the Yellow Spanish Onion. The flesh is remarkably firm and of the finest quality, of rapid growth, and matures early. Onions grown from the seed the first year, rival the imported ones from Spain. The skin is of a transparent golden straw color, handsome in shape, well up at the shoulder, mild in flavor, and a good keeper. The large size, small neck, and extra fine quality of the Spanish King cannot fail to make it a popular variety for family use, and one of the most showy onions for exhibition purposes or for sale in market, where its great size and beauty will bring extra prices. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 25c. Lb. \$2.50.



ONION SETS.

QT. BU.

Top Sets, or Buttons.—These produce on the top of the stalk instead of seed, a number of small bulbs or onions, about the size of acorns, which, if planted, will produce a large onion, maturing earlier than from seed. The large onion produces the top onion, and the little top onion produces the large onion

.20 \$3 50

Yellow Bottom Sets.—Produced by sowing seed very thickly in the spring, and not thinning out. They mature under the method when about half an inch in diameter, and are used precisely as top onions are, setting them out in the spring, instead of sowing seed.

.26 3 50

White Bottom Sets.—The seed of the White Silverskin or White Portugal varieties is used to produce the white set. They do not keep as well as the red or yellow, but produce beautiful white onions early in the season.

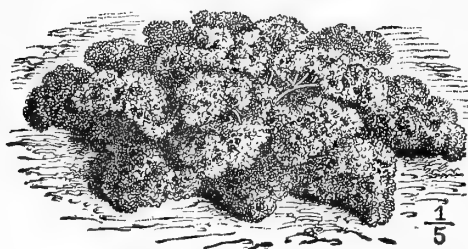
.25 5 00

Potato Onions, or English Multipliers.—Esteemed by many as the best variety for early use. It is large sized, of a mild, sweet, sugary flavor; very early and a large producer. The large onion produces several small ones in clusters around the bulb, growing mostly on top of the ground.

.15 3 00

Any of the preceding four varieties can be recommended as a small early crop for family use and early home market, but not as a main crop, the increase of marketable onions over the seed being too small. Of all the various modes of propagation, sowing the seed for a main crop deserves the first rank. Its cheapness compared with other modes, the facility with which seed is sown and the superior bulbs which it produces, recommend it to general use.

— Above are approximate prices per bu., subject to variations of the market, and our ability to procure stock. The price per quart will hold good through the season, or as long as our stock lasts.

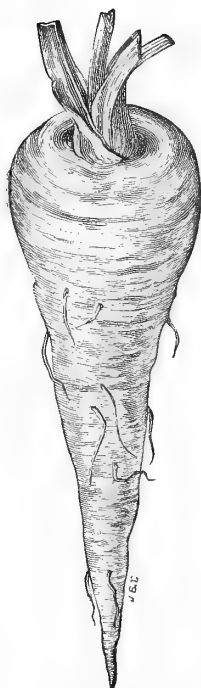
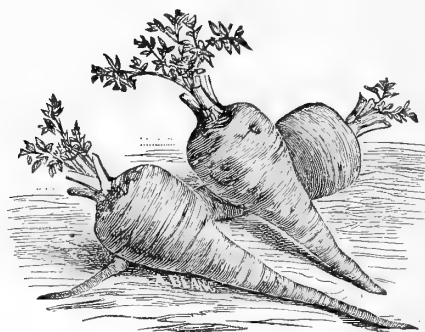
PARSLEY. German, *Petersilie*.**DOUBLE CURLED.**

A very useful vegetable for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing. For flavoring, the green leaves are used, or they may be dried crisp, rubbed to a powder, and kept in bottles until needed.

Plain Leaved.—This is the hardiest variety, and is preferred by some on this account and because the leaves are lighter and more graceful. Pkt. 5cts. Oz. 10cts. Lb. 75cts.

Double Curled.—Dwarf and finely curled. Very ornamental and desirable for garnishing. Pkt. 5cts. Oz. 10cts. Lb. 75cts.

Moss Curled.—A compact growing, finely curled variety, of a bright slightly yellowish-green color. Very handsome and attractive. Pkt. 5cts. Oz. 10cts. Lb. 75cts.

**SUGAR OR
HOLLOW CROWN.****LONG ROOTED OR HAMBURG.**

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Long Rooted or Hamburg. —The root, which resembles a small parsnip, is the edible portion of this variety, which is extensively grown and used by Germans for flavoring soups, etc.....		.05	.10 .75

PARSNIP. German; *Pastinake*.

The value of the Parsnip as a culinary vegetable is well known, but it is not generally appreciated at its full value for stock feeding. On favorable soil it yields an immense crop of roots, which are more nutritious than carrots or turnips, and particularly valuable for dairy stock.

Sugar or Hollow Crown —Has a very smooth skin, a great cropper, tender, sugary, and considered the best parsnip for general cultivation, either for the table or for stock.....	.05	.10	.50
--	-----	-----	-----

PEAS. German. *Erbsen.*

In spite of the multitude of varieties now in cultivation, there are each year many new sorts brought out, each of which is claimed to be superior. We present only such varieties as we think are really desirable.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

	PKT.	QT.	BU.
Earliest of All. —The best extra early blue pea. Vines eighteen inches high; peas straight, handsome and well filled with peas of the best quality.....	.10	.25	\$5 00
Summit. —The earliest and most productive pea grown, maturing all the pods in about forty-five days; height about two feet; quality excellent; 85 per cent of the gathering in one picking. The very best for market garden use.....	.10	.25	5 00

**EARLIEST OF ALL.****FIRST AND BEST,**

- Landreth's Extra Early, (In Sealed Bags.)**—This very excellent and well known variety needs no recommendation from us, as it is one of the best early sorts. Vines three feet..... .10 .25 5 00
- First and Best.**—Vines from 2 to 2½ feet high, stocky, vigorous, and exceedingly productive. The pods are straight, having an average length of 2½ inches and ripen simultaneously, or so nearly so as to enable the gardener to clear the ground at once and replant to a second crop after having reaped the benefit of the earliest and highest prices of the season..... .10 .20 4 00
- Alaska.**—Early and very uniform in growth. The dark green color of the pods makes it extremely desirable, as it can be carried long distances without losing color, which quality, combined with its earliness and uniformity of ripening, makes it the most desirable extra early pea for market gardeners.... .10 .25 4 50
- Hancock.**—An extra early sort, highly recommended, very productive and of vigorous growth. Pods of large size, filled with peas of good quality..... .10 .25 5 00

PEAS—Continued.

PKT. QT. BU.



AMERICAN WONDER.

American Wonder.—A variety whose stout, branching vines grow only about nine inches high, and are covered with long, well filled pods containing seven or eight large, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored peas, and are produced nearly as early as First and best.

10 .25 \$5.00

McLean's Advancer.—A green wrinkled variety, about two and a-half feet high, with broad, long pods, which are abundantly produced and well filled to the end. Considered by some the best of its season, being of most excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c. Qt. 20c. Bu. \$4.25.

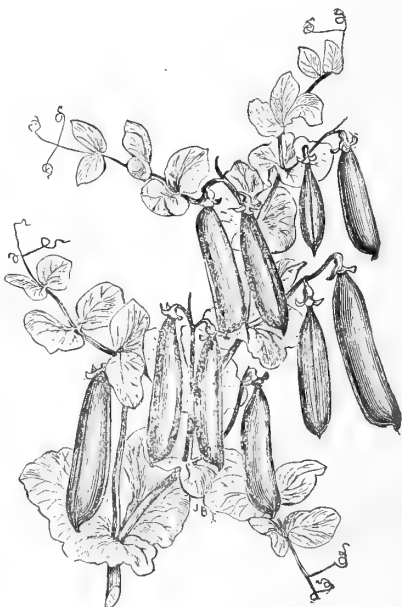
Telephone.—Immensely productive, of the finest quality; vines very strong, averaging 18 to 20 pods per stock; the pods are of large size and closely packed with large peas of excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c. Qt. 30c. Bu. \$6.50.

McLean's Little Gem.—This variety is dwarf and green wrinkled. When in a green state the peas are very large and of delicious flavor, being full of rich saccharine matter. It is one of the earliest varieties; grows about 16 inches high. Pkt. 10c. Qt. 25c. Bu. \$5.00.

Premium Gem.—A valuable early variety one foot high, dwarf and green wrinkled. The quality is unsurpassed, and it is wonderfully prolific. The best variety for private gardens. Pkt. 10c. Qt. 25c. Bu. \$5.00.



TELEPHONE.



PREMIUM GEM.

PEAS—Continued.

PKT. QT. BU..

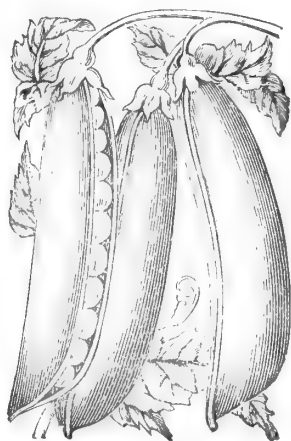
LATE SORTS.

Champion of England.—Universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored peas grown, and very productive. Height four or five feet, seed whitish-green and much shriveled. We consider this equal in quality to any in cultivation, either for the amateur or market gardener, as it is always more salable than other sorts.....

.10 .20 \$4 00



CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.



STRATAGEM

Stratagem.—An english variety which has become very popular in this country. Vine of medium height, but very stout, with very light green leaves, and having near the top a good number of very large, long pods, well filled with large peas of good quality. The pods are the most showy of any of the varieties we offer...

.10 .30 7 00

Pride of the Market.—A medium early dwarf pea of vigorous habit and very productive. The pods are large, of a medium green color, and contain 7 to 9 peas of fine quality. This variety will doubtless come rapidly into favor: 1½ feet.....

.10 .30 7 00

Large White Marrowfat.—Cultivated more extensively for the summer crop than any of the others. About five feet high, of strong growth. Pods long, round, rough, light colored and well filled; seed large, round and yellow or white, according to the soil in which they are grown. It is excellent for summer use, but inferior in quality to the newer sorts, although undoubtedly the most productive of the garden varieties.....

.10 .15 2 50

Large Black Eyed Marrowfat.—An excellent variety, growing about five feet high; pods large and full; a prolific bearer, and can be recommended as one of the very best Marrowfat sorts...

.10 .15 2 50

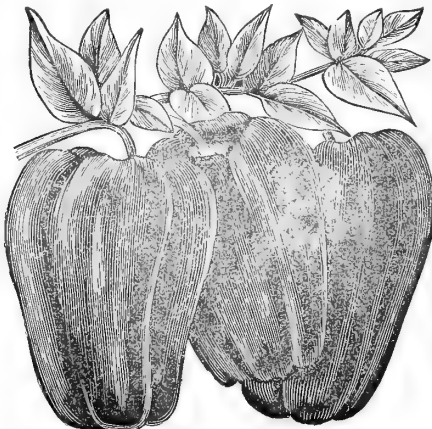
EDIBLE PODDED SORTS.

Dwarf Sugar, Edible Pods.—Grows about two feet high and is remarkable for its earliness as well as its prolific character. The seeds are large, shriveled, indented, gray. The pods are broad, flat and crooked, and contain five or six peas.....

.10 .30 7 00

PEPPER, German, Pfeffer.

The Pepper is an essential ingredient of most pickles, catsup, etc., and is also of great value for feeding to fowls during winter, a few chopped up with their feed once a week having a marked influence in increasing the number of eggs.

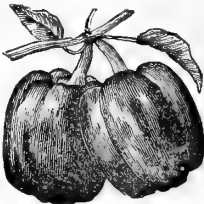


RUBY KING.

Sweet Spanish.—Of large size, very early, sweet, mild and pleasant; flesh thick; well suited to use as a stuffed pickle. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 30c. Lb. \$3.00.

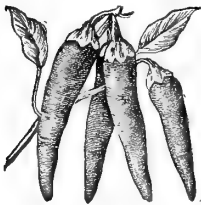
Sweet Mountain.—A large early variety, of mild flavor, rind thick and fleshy: the best for pickling and pepper sauce or filled as mangoes. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 30c. Lb. \$3.00.

Ruby King.—An improved American sort reaching the largest size and yet retaining the symmetrical shape of the smaller sorts. It is very bright colored and beautiful, sweet and mild flavored, and one of the best for stuffed pickles. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 30c. Lb. \$3.00.



LARGE BELL, OR BULL NOSE.

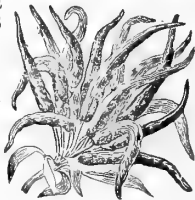
Large Bell, or Bull Nose.—A very large sort, of inverted bell shape, suitable for filling or for a mixed pickle. Flesh thick, hard and less pungent than most other sorts, and one of the earliest varieties. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 30c. Lb. \$3.00.



LONG RED CAYENNE.

Monstrous.—This fine variety grows to a very large size, single peppers measuring 6 to 8 inches long by two to three inches thick. Very sweet flavor. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 35c. Lb. \$3.50.

Long Red Cayenne.—A long, slim, pointed pod, and when ripe, of a bright red color. Extremely strong and pungent. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 30c. Lb. \$3.00.



SMALL CHILI RED.

Small Chili Red.—Fruit red, small, ovoid; used for seasoning and for pepper sauce. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 40c. Lb. \$4.00.

POTATOES. German, Kartoffeln.

The various accepted methods of planting, cultivating, harvesting and preserving the crop fill a volume. The limited space here available obliges us to proceed at once to enumerate those varieties deemed of special merit and worthy of general cultivation.

PECK BU. BBL

Early Puritan.—This new Early Potato originated from a seed ball found in a field of the Beauty of Hebron, and has been grown in the vicinity of Cleveland by some of the leading potato growers since its first introduction a few years ago. Has very shallow eyes; of handsome oblong shape; the skin and flesh are pure white. It cooks dry and floury, and is of excellent quality. It is very productive; the vines are of vigorous, upright growth, and the potatoes mature as early as the Early Rose. They are very dry, and fit for table use when only half grown. .75 2 50 \$6 00

Early Ohio.—A seedling of the Early Rose, ripens about a week earlier. It is round and oblong in shape, of vigorous growth, and excellent quality. .60 2 00 5 50

Early Rose.—The Early Rose is the standard early potato and is so well known as to need no description. .60 2 00 5 50

POTATOES - Continued.

	PECK	BU.	BBL.
Early Sunrise. —A very early and productive variety. Tubers are oblong, solid, uniform and handsome; the flesh is white and fine grained and dry, cooking well, even when first dug. Strongly recommended.....	.75	2 50	\$6 00
New Queen. —A seedling of the Beauty of Hebron. A very capital cropper, yielding fine, large, handsome tubers, closely resembling its parent in color and shape; skin smooth; the quality is very fine, possessing a very mealy texture.....	.75	2 50	6 00
Rural New Yorker No. 2. —A potato of most distinct appearance, very large and unusually smooth, with few and shallow eyes; in form it is oblong, inclining to round, and rather flattened; skin and flesh white, and of superior quality. In maturity the variety is intermediate, and its solidity and vigor are such that it has rotted less in very wet seasons than any of the numerous sorts grown with it.....	.75	2 50	6 00
Snowflake. —This variety is too well known to need a recommend; one of the best sorts in cultivation. Skin and flesh white, and of excellent quality. Shape round; skin smooth; very shallow eyes.....	.60	2 00	5 50
Burbank's Seedling. —A white-skinned, medium early variety, with few eyes; flesh fine grained and of excellent flavor; producing a large crop of marketable potatoes.....	.60	2 00	5 50

SWEET POTATOES.

Yellow Jersey or Nansmond. —A short, thick variety, very productive, and considered the best for general culture.....	.75	2 50	6 00
--	-----	------	------

At the above prices, express and freight charges are to be paid by the purchaser. As the price of potatoes is governed by the market, the above quotations are but nominal, but are believed to be about the prices that will rule in the spring.

PUMPKIN. German, *Kuerbis*.

The Pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than the garden, especially as it readily mixes with and injures the quality of the finer squash.



CONNECTICUT FIELD.

Connecticut, or Large Common Yellow Field.

—A very productive, large yellow variety, and grown principally for feeding stock.....

.05 .25

Large Cheese.—Fruit large, much flattened and deeply ribbed. Rnd reddish orange and shell-like at maturity. Flesh very thick, yellow, fine-grained and sweet. Hardy, remarkably productive.....

.05 .10 .60

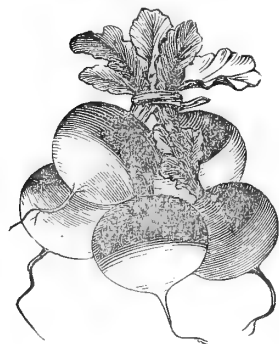
RADISH, German, *Rettig*.

Cultivated for its roots, which should always be eaten when quite young, as they are apt to be pithy and tough when full grown. The young seed leaves are used as a small salad, and the green seed pods for a pickle.

Early Scarlet Turnip Rooted. —A small, round, red, turnip shaped radish, with a small top and of very quick growth. A very early variety, deserving general cultivation on account of its rich color, crisp and tender qualities; should be used while young. The white and red do well mixed.....	.05	.10	.50
---	-----	-----	-----

RADISH—Continued,

Early Round Deep Scarlet.—Similar in form to the Scarlet Turnip, but much darker in color. Flesh white, very crisp and tender; top small. Well adapted for growing in frames. The roots bring the highest price because of their peculiarly brilliant color .05 .10 \$.50



EARLY SCARLET TURNIP,
WHITE TIPPED.

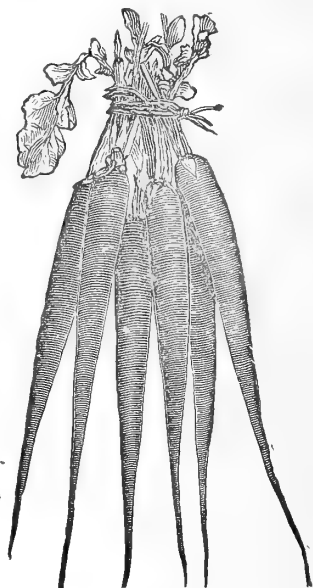
Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.—A beautiful variety, deep scarlet with white tip. It is very ornamental for table use, and is becoming very popular as a market variety. It is of same size and shape as the Early Scarlet Turnip. .05 .10 .50

Early White Turnip Rooted.—A little flatter in shape than the preceding and pure white in color, with a very small top; flesh pure white, and semi-transparent. It is a few days later than the last, and will bear the heat longer without becoming spongy.05 .10 .50

Wood's Early Frame.—A long, red radish, not quite so long as the Long Scarlet, and with smaller top; it is quite ten days earlier than the Long Scarlet Radish in the open ground, while from its exceedingly small top it is most excellent for forcing.05 .10 .50

Early Long Scarlet, Short Top.—This is unquestionably the best standard variety for private garden or market use, particularly for out door culture. It grows six or seven inches long, half out of the ground, is very brittle and crisp, and of quick growth; color bright scarlet; small top; and is uniformly straight and smooth. Highly recommended.05 .10 .50

Half Long Scarlet.—A quick growing, handsome, extra early variety for forcing or general crop.05 .10 .60



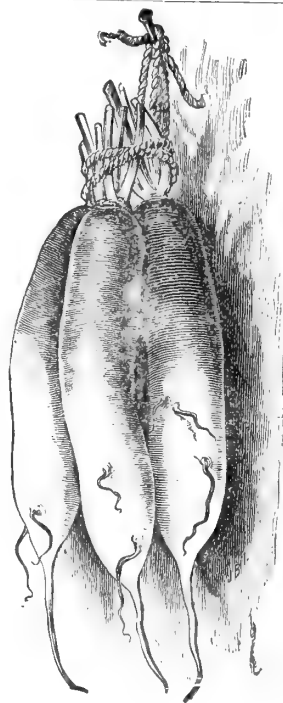
EARLY LONG SCARLET,
SHORT TOP.

French Breakfast.—A medium sized radish, olive shaped, small top, of quick growth, very crisp and tender, of a beautiful scarlet color, except near the root, which is pure white. A splendid variety for the table, not only on account of its excellent qualities, but for its beautiful color.05 .10 .50

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Improved Chartier.—Although this new American variety is too strong growing to be profitably used for forcing, it is one of the very best for early sowing out of doors. The roots come to usable size very early and remain hard and crisp until they reach a diameter of one and one-half or two inches. Roots scarlet rose above, shading into white at the tip. They are long and cylindrical for the upper two-thirds, and then gradually taper to the tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild flavor.05 .10 .60

RADISH—Continued.

LONG WHITE VIENNA
OR LADY FINGER.

IMPROVED CHATTER.



Long White Vienna or Lady Finger.—This new radish is the finest long white radish in cultivation. It is most beautiful in shape, white in color; both skin and flesh are pure snow white; crisp, brittle, and of rapid growth.....

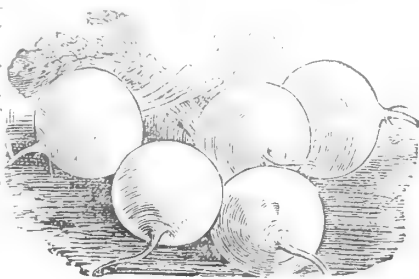
PKT. OZ. LB.

.05 .10 \$.60

Burpee's Surprise.—Of very early, quick growth; the Surprise is remarkable for remaining in fine condition, without becoming pithy, longer than any other early radish; it might also be called an All Seasons Radish, as it is the same fine quality the middle of summer. By successive sowings it will keep the table constantly supplied with very choice radishes. The illustration rightly represents the form of the roots. The skin is thin and light brown.....

.05 .10 1 25

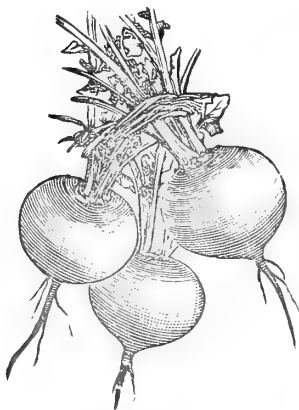
Golden Globe.—This variety is very popular in the Southern States. It is of quick growth, tender and brittle, of perfect globe shape, and golden colored skin. It seems to produce tender radishes in the hottest climates. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 60cts.



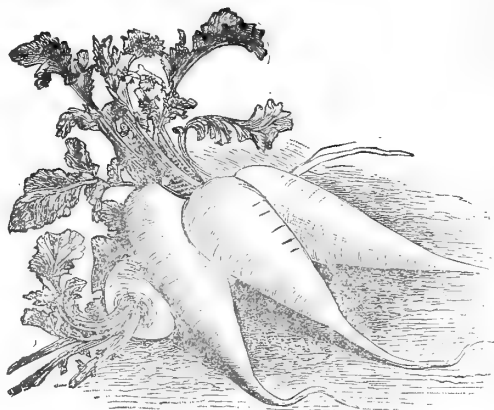
LARGE WHITE SUMMER TURNIP.

BURPEE'S SURPRISE,

RADISH—Continued.



GOLDEN GLOBE.

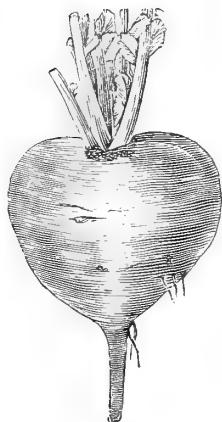


WHITE STRASBURG.

Large White Summer Turnip.—One of the earliest of the summer varieties, coming to a usable size in forty days from sowing. Root round, smooth, very white and handsome.

PKT. OZ. LB.

.05 .10 \$.60



WHITE GIANT STUTTGART.

White Strasburg.—Although this grows to the largest size, it is usable when quite small, and thus covers a long season. The mature roots are 4 to 5 inches long and about two inches thick, very white, and the flesh is exceedingly crisp and tender; is one of the best of the large summer sorts.

.05 .10 .60

White Giant Stuttgart.—Roots large, often four inches in diameter, top shaped. Skin white; flesh white and crisp and not becoming strong and pithy until very late, so that those not used as a summer radish can be stored for winter use.

.05 .10 .60

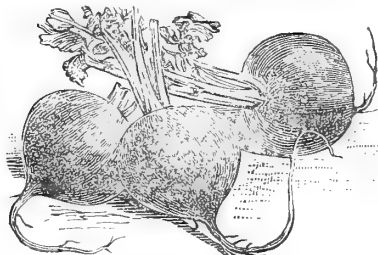
WINTER VARIETIES.

Scarlet China, Winter.—Form cylindrical, or larger at the bottom, tapering abruptly to a small tap root. Skin very smooth and of a bright rose color; flesh firm like the Black Spanish, but more pungent.

.05 .10 .60

Long Black Spanish, Winter.—One of the latest as well as the hardest of the radishes, and is considered an excellent sort for winter use. Roots oblong, black, of very large size and firm texture.

.05 .10 .60



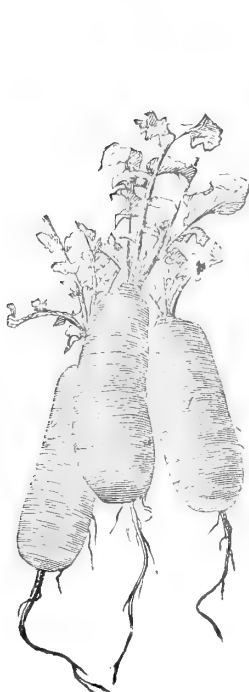
ROUND BLACK SPANISH, WINTER.

Round Black Spanish Winter.

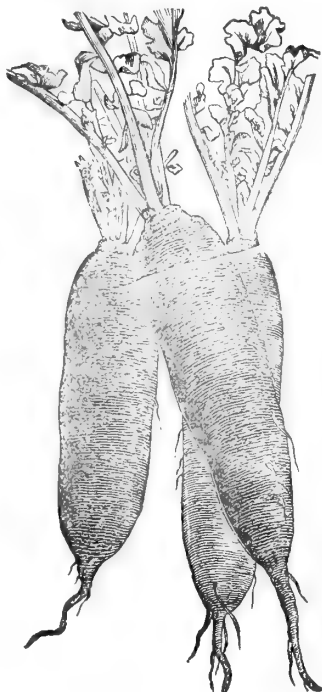
—Roots roundish, sometimes top shaped, three or four inches in diameter; skin black, flesh white, very compact and highly flavored. An excellent sort for winter, as the roots keep a long time.

.05 .10 .60

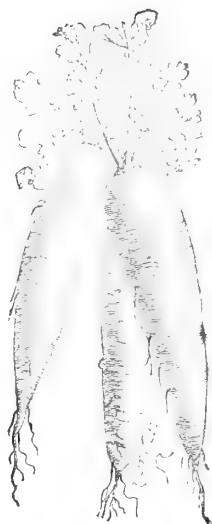
RADISH—Continued



SCARLET CHINA,
WINTER.



LONG BLACK SPANISH.
WINTER.



LONG WHITE SPANISH,
WINTER.
PKT. OZ. LB.

Long White Spanish, Winter.—Roots long, top shaped, or sometimes fusiform, retaining their diameter for two-thirds their length, sharply conical at the base, and when full grown measuring seven or eight inches in length, by about three inches in diameter. Skin white, slightly wrinkled, sometimes tinged with purple, where exposed to the sun. Flesh white, solid and pungent, though milder than the Black Spanish. .05 .10 \$.60

California Mammoth White China, Winter.—First introduced into this country by the Chinese in California. It is pure white, about one foot long, and two or three inches through, tapering regularly to the root. The flesh is tender and crisp, and it keeps well through the winter. .05 .10 □ 60

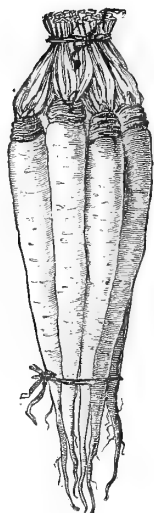
RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT. German. *Rhabarber*.

Rhubarb, familiarly known as Pie Plant, or Wine Plant, is cultivated in gardens for its leaf stalks, which are used for pies and tarts. Immense quantities are now annually sold in all the large markets. No private garden should be without a bed of it.

Linnaeus.—Stalks of medium size and numerous. Skin exceedingly thin and tender. Flesh not remarkably acid, but very highly flavored. The earliest variety grown and quite desirable for small market or family garden. .05 .20 1 75

Victoria.—Leaf stalks very tall and large, frequently weighing 2 pounds each. Skin thick and red-stained. Pulp quite acid. Very productive and profitable for market gardeners. Attains perfection about two weeks after the Linnaeus. .05 .20 1 75

Rhubarb Roots, Large......Per Doz. \$4 00, Per Hundred \$15 00

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER, German, *Hafer-wurzel*.**SALSIFY.**

The Salsify is one of the most delicious and nutritious of vegetables, and should be more generally cultivated for use in winter, when the supply of really good vegetables is so limited. The long white tapering root resembles a small parsnip, and when cooked is a good substitute for oysters, having a very similar flavor.

Mammoth Sandwich Island.—This new Mammoth

Salsify grows uniformly to an extra large size, averaging fully double the size and weight of roots of the old variety. The roots, notwithstanding their enormous size, are of very superior quality and very delicate in flavor; it is such a decided improvement that we are quite sure all market gardeners who once try it will use it exclusively.....

.05 .15 \$1 50

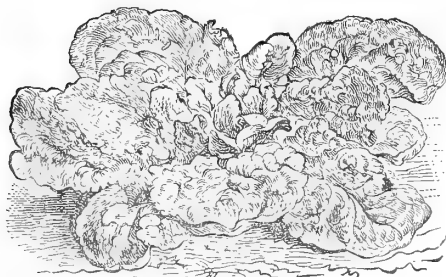
Long White.—The favorite market variety. Of

good flavor and fine quality.....

.05 .10 1 00

SPINACH. German, *Spinat*.

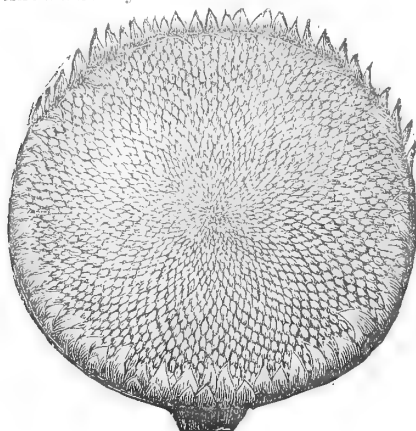
This is an important market gardener's crop, of easy culture. It is very hardy, extremely wholesome and palatable, and makes a delicious dish of greens, retaining its bright green color after cooking.

**ROUND THICK LEAVED.**

Round Thick Leaved.—This variety is the most popular with Cleveland market gardeners; the leaves are large, thick and fleshy, somewhat crumpled, and possess the valuable quality of standing a long time. Pkt. 5c. Lb. 20c. Per 100 lbs. \$15.00.

Savoy Leaved.—The leaves are numerous, succulent, curled and wrinkled like a Savoy Cabbage. It produces nearly twice the weight of crop as the ordinary sorts, and is also the hardiest of all the varieties of Spinach. Oz. 5c. Lb. 20c. Per 100 lbs. \$15 00.

Long Standing.—This is decidedly the best variety for spring sowing, as it stands fully two weeks longer than any other sort before running to seed. The leaves are large, thick, fleshy and crumpled, fully equal in quality to the well known Savoy Leaved. Oz 5c. Lb. 20c. Per 100 lbs. \$15.00.

**LARGE RUSSIAN.****SUNFLOWER.**

Large Russian.—The Sunflower, during the past few years, has attracted considerable attention as a profitable field crop, its leaves being used for forage and its seeds as food for poultry and the manufacture of oil. It is also planted with satisfactory results on low, swampy grounds, to absorb miasma. This variety has larger heads and stalks, more seed, and is more valuable than the common sort. Oz. 5c. Lb. 15c.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco is an annual plant, and although it grows to greater size in the South, an equally good quality can be produced in the hot, dry summers of the North.

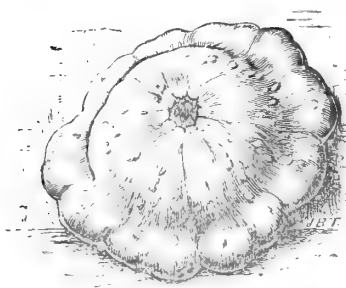
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Connecticut Seed Leaf. —Best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern States, as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown South. In many of the Northern States and in Canada, this variety is a staple crop	.05	.20	\$2 00
Havana. —From pure Cuban grown seed, raised in the famous district of Vuelta de Abajo. When grown in this country commands a high price for cigar stock.....	.05	.30	3 00

SQUASH. German, *Kuerbis*.

The Squash is one of the most nutritious and valuable of all our garden vegetables. The summer varieties come to the table early in the season, and are very palatable, while the winter sorts can be had in perfection from August until the summer varieties are again in condition. Few farmers appreciate the value of winter squash as food for stock. We think an acre of squash, costing no more to cultivate, and much less to secure, will give twice as much food.

EARLY SORTS.

PKT. OZ. LB

**Tilton's Extra Large Golden**

Bush.—By careful selection of seed stock of this excellent variety, we are able to offer seed of our own raising, and can recommend this as being the largest and best summer squash grown, often attaining the size of 18 inches in diameter. Of fine quality. The best for market purposes.....

.05 .15 \$1 50

TILTON'S EXTRA LARGE GOLDEN BUSH.



NEW GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK,

New Giant Summer Crookneck—This new strain is even earlier than the common variety, while the squashes grow to an extra large size; measuring from 18 inches to two feet long, and of finest quality. Their handsome appearance commands an extra price on the market. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. \$1.00.

Early Summer Crookneck.—One of the best; very early and productive. It is small, with crooked neck, covered with warty excrescences; color bright yellow; well very hard when ripe. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 75c.

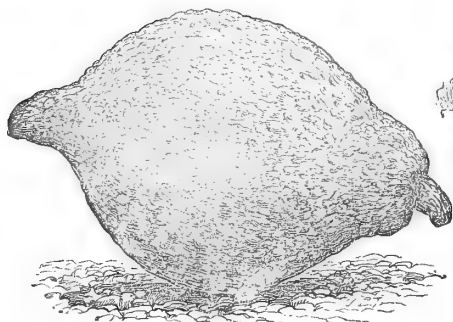
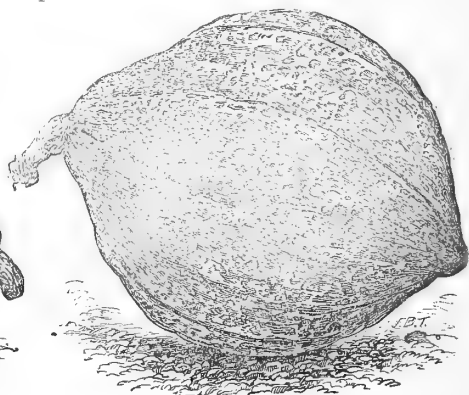
FALL AND WINTER SORTS.

Boston Marrow.—A fall and winter variety, very popular in Boston Market. Of oval form; skin thin; when ripe, bright orange mottled with light cream color; flesh rich salmon yellow, very dry, fine grained, and for sweetness and excellence unsurpassed, but not as dry as the Hubbard.....

.05 .10 .75

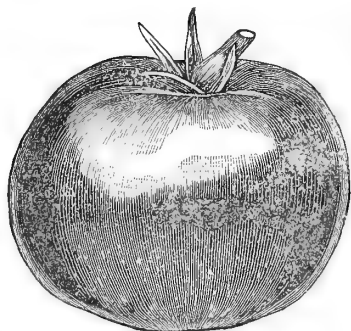
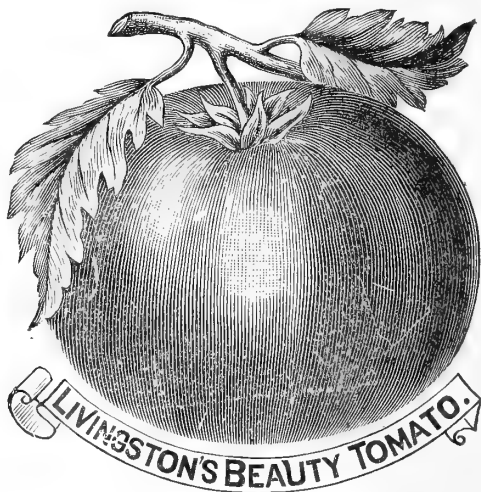
SQUASH—Continued.

Improved Hubbard.—This is a superior variety and the best winter squash known; flesh bright orange yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; keeps perfectly good throughout the winter, boils and bakes exceedingly dry, and is esteemed by many to be as good baked as the sweet potato. .05 .10 \$.75

**IMPROVED HUBBARD.****BOSTON MARROW.****TOMATO, German, *Liebesapfel*.**

This vegetable is too well known to need any description. There has been a great improvement in it during the last few years, and the varieties now offered are greatly superior to those known a few years ago.

Acme.—One of the most popular varieties both with marketmen and consumers. Vines large, and continuing to produce abundantly until frost. Fruit in clusters of four and five, invariably round, smooth, and of good size, ripening evenly and without cracking, and stands shipping well; color purplish pink; flesh solid and of good flavor. .05 .20 2 50

**ACME.**

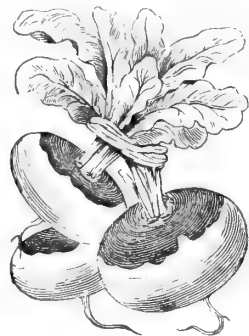
Livingston's Beauty.—In shape like the Favorite but we think it averages larger. Fruit very uniform and smooth, purplish-pink in color; flesh light pink, soft and well ripened, but not suitable for canning on account of its weak color; flavor good. .05 .20 2 50

TOMATO—Continued.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Livingston's Perfection. —This variety is larger than the Acme, fully as early, perfectly smooth, solid, almost round, deep red in color, with few seeds, and ripening all through at the same time; a heavy cropper.....	.05	.20	\$2 50
Livingston's Favorite. —Vine medium, with large, dark green, healthy leaves, having numerous clusters of from three to seven very large, smooth tomatoes; which are a rich, dark red color, of oval outline, exceedingly smooth; flesh very firm, but without green spots. This is a favorite variety on account of its smooth, handsome fruit.....	.05	.20	2 50
Red Pear Shaped. —Used for preserves and to make "tomato figs." Fruit bright red, distinctly pear shaped, and with a peculiar flavor. Our stock is the true pear.....	.05	.20	2 50
Yellow Plum. —Fruit plum shaped, clear deep yellow color; flesh yellow and fine flavored, much liked for preserves.....	.05	.20	2 50

TURNIP. German, *Ruchen*.

This wholesome and agreeable vegetable has been cultivated from time immemorial as a field crop, and is one of the staple products of the farm. It is most easily affected in its form and flavor by soil, climate and mode of culture. There are a great many varieties, but we have selected the following as the best for the garden or farm.

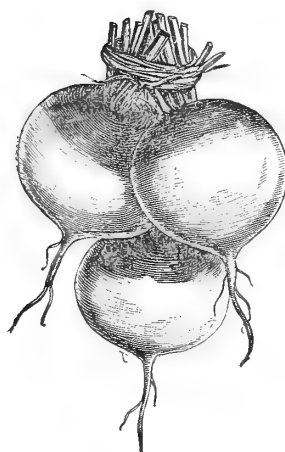
**EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.****EARLY PURPLE TOP
STRAP LEAVED.**

Extra Early Purple Top Milan. —Tops very small, distinctly strap leaved, and growing very erect and compact. This forms bulbs the earliest of any sort. The roots are very white, with clear purple top. The most desirable sort for forcing.....	.05	.10	.50
Early Purple Top, Strap Leaved. —This is a very early variety, and is rapidly becoming the favorite for table use; form round, flat; medium sized, with very small top, and but few leaves, which are entire and of upright growth, resembling horse radish leaves in shape; flesh fine grained and tender; a purely American variety.....	.05	.10	.50
Early Purple Top Munich. —A very handsome early turnip. Color white, with bright purplish-red top, of fine quality when young, but becoming bitter with age; we can recommend this variety as one of the best for first crop out of doors.....	.05	.10	.50
Early White Flat Dutch. —A medium sized white, flat turnip, of quick growth, juicy, and of excellent quality when young. Sow in spring or fall. It is designed for table use, and is spongy and inferior when overgrown.....	.05	.10	.50

TURNIP—Continued.

Purple Top, White Globe.—

A variety of the purple top flat turnip, from which it originated. It is globular in form, and nearly as long as the Pomeranean White Globe; of beautiful appearance, of most excellent quality, and equally desirable for table or stock. It keeps well and is a fine market sort. The most popular variety in the Cleveland market. Pkt, 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 50c.



PURPLE TOP, WHITE GLOBE. varieties. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 50c.

White Egg.—A quick growing, egg shaped, perfectly smooth, pure white variety, growing half out of the ground, with small top and rough leaves. Its smooth, white skin and quick growth make it particularly adapted for fall market purposes. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some



WHITE EGG.

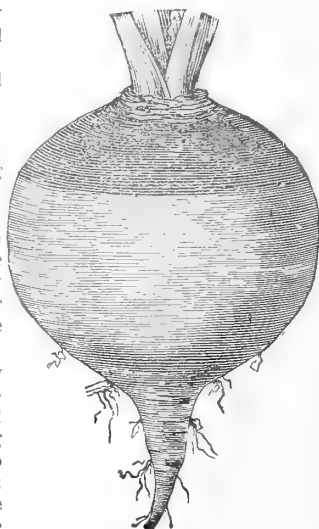
- | | PKT. | OZ. | LB. |
|--|------|-----|--------|
| Pomeranean White Globe. —Is one of the most productive kinds; in good, rich soil the roots will frequently grow to twelve pounds in weight. It is of perfect globe shape; skin white and smooth, leaves dark green and of strong growth..... | .05 | .10 | \$.50 |
| Large White Flat Norfolk. —A standard sort for field culture, and extensively grown all over the world for stock feeding. It is round, flat; color white; often attains a very large size. The seed should be sown a little earlier than the table sorts. It is allowed to stand out during the winter in the South and South-west, where the tops are used for greens..... | .05 | .10 | .50 |
| Large Amber Globe. —One of the best varieties, either for table use or for a field crop for stock. Flesh yellow, fine grained and sweet; color of skin, yellow with green top. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper, and grows to a very large size..... | .05 | .10 | .50 |

Orange Jelly or Golden Ball.—Undoubtedly among the most delicate and sweetest yellow fleshed turnips yet introduced. Not of large size, but firm, hard and of most excellent flavor. Keeps well, and as a table variety is superior. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 50c.

SWEDES OR RUTA BAGAS.

Prize Winner.—The most popular variety in cultivation. It is a purple-topped variety, growing to a large size, with a single tap-root and very small and fine top, short neck, smooth and symmetrical. It has a remarkably robust constitution, is a certain cropper, and where left in the ground has stood the severe test of the hardest winters better than any other variety. It produces a very heavy weight per acre, and keeps sound and good until late in the spring. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 50c.

Improved Purple Top Yellow.—The best variety of Swedish turnip in cultivation. Hardy and productive. Flesh yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong, terminating abruptly with no side or bottom roots; color deep purple above, and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, light green; with little or no neck; the most perfect in form, and richest in flavor and the best in every respect. Pkt. 5c. Oz. 10c. Lb. 50c.



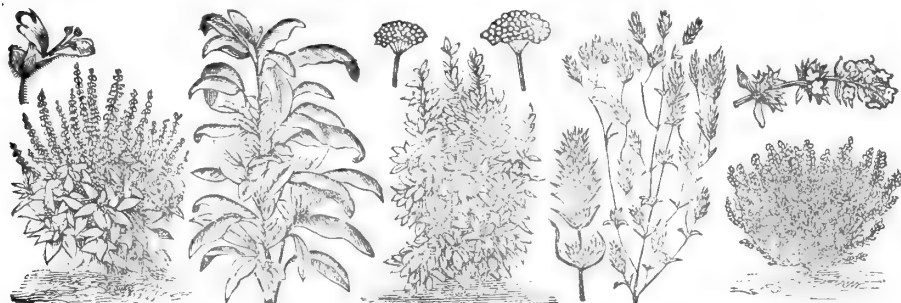
IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW.

TURNIP—Continued.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
American Purple Top, Yellow. —Tops very small. Bulb large, having few if any roots. Skin deep purple above, bright yellow underneath. Flesh golden yellow, of fine texture, sweet and of richest flavor. Very hardy, unusually productive and a good keeper. The principal variety used for a feeding crop. ....	.05	.10	.50
Sweet Russian or White. —This variety is a most excellent kind, either for the table or stock. It grows to a very large size; flesh white, solid, firm texture, sweet and rich; keeps better than any of the preceeding, and is very popular .....	.05	.10	\$.50

AROMATIC AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

General Cultural Directions.—Most of the varieties thrive best on rich, sandy soil, which should be carefull prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed, or they may be planted as a second crop—the seeds sown in beds in April, and the plants set out in June. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun, and thoroughly dried in the shade.



SWEET BASIL.

SAGE.

SWEET MARJORAM.

SUMMER SAVORY.

THYME.

Anise. German, <i>Anis</i> .—A well known annual herb whose seeds, which have an agreeable aromatic odor and taste, are used for dyspepsia and colic and as a corrective of griping and unpleasant medicines. ....	.05	.10	1 00
Caraway. German, <i>Kummel</i> . Cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc., and the leaves are sometimes used in soups. ....	.05	.10	.60
Coriander. German, <i>Koriander</i> .—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seeds, which have an agreeable taste and are used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicines. ....	.05	.15	1 50
Dill. German, <i>Dill</i> .—An annual cultivated for its seeds, which have an aromatic odor, and a warm, pungent taste. They are good for flatulence and colic in infants, and are sometimes added to pickled cucumbers to heighten the flavor. ....	.05	.15	1 50
Saffron. German, <i>Saffran</i> .—A hardy annual from Egypt, but which has become naturalized in many parts of the country. Cultivated for its flowers, which are used in dyeing, and to make the cosmetic powder called rouge; also to adulterate the valuable European Saffron, which is the flower of the <i>Crocus sativus</i> , and has strong medicinal proprieties .....	.05	15	1 50
Sage, Broad Leaf. German, <i>Salbei</i> .—A hardy perennial possessing some medicinal properties, but cultivated principally for use as a condiment, it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. ....	.05	.15	1 50
Sweet Basil. German, <i>Basilikum</i> .—A hardy annual from the East Indies. The seeds and stems are used in flavoring soups and sauces, and have the flavor of cloves. ....	.05	.20	2 50

HERBS—Continued.

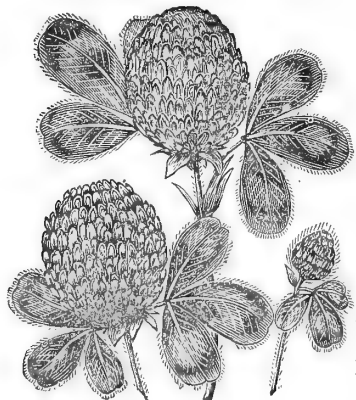
	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Sweet Fennel. German <i>Fenchel</i> .—A hardy perennial. The leaves are largely used in Europe in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads, the seed being sometimes used in confectionery.....	.05	.15	\$1 50
Sweet Marjoram. German <i>Marjoram</i> .—A perennial plant, but not hardy enough to endure the winter in the North. The young, tender tops are used green for flavoring, or they may be dried for winter use.....	.05	.30	3 00
Summer Savory. German, <i>Bohnenkraut</i> .—A hardy annual, the dried stems, leaves and flowers of which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups.....	.05	20	2 00
Thyme. German, <i>Thymian</i> .—This herb is perennial, and is both a medicinal and culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressings and sauce, and a tea is made of the leaves which is a great remedy in nervous headache. Sow as early as the ground well permit.....	.05	.30	3 00

BIRD SEED, ETC.

	LB.
Mixed Canary, Rape and Millet, (In 1 lb. boxes).....	.08
Canary, Best Sicily.....	.08
Hemp, Russian.....	.08
Rape, Summer.....	.08
Millet, Imported.....	.08
Sunflower Seed.....	.12
Maw or Poppy Seed.....	.15
Lettuce Seed for Birds.....	.30
Cuttle Fish Bone.....	.50
	PER BOX.
Bird Gravel. (Best quality).....	.05

CLOVER SEEDS.

There are no plants so valuable for fertilizers as the Clovers. They have the faculty of absorbing nitrogen from the air, and also of rendering available much of the inert plant food of the soil. Their long, powerful tap roots penetrate to a great depth, loosen the soil, admit air, and by their decay add immensely to the fertility of the soil. The seed may be sown in fall or spring; which is the best season will depend on local climate and method of culture, but in the majority of cases, in the Eastern, Middle and Western States, the best results will come from sowing in the spring, and it is often sown on the late snows of April. In any case, it should be evenly distributed on a mellow, well prepared soil. Plaster will increase the growth remarkably, and should be sown broadcast the season following the seeding.



RED CLOVER.

Medium Red, or June.—(Sixty pounds per bushel.) This is by far the most important of all varieties for the practical purposes of agriculture. Sow in spring or fall; and when no other grasses are used, at the rate of eight to ten pounds per acre, more being required on old, stiff soils, than on new and lighter ones. [Market Price.]

Mammoth, Pe-vine, or Large Red.—(Sixty pounds per bushel.) It grows five or six feet high, but its stalks are so coarse and large that stock will eat only the leaves, but by its judicious use, lands which have been exhausted can be reclaimed, as it will grow where the common clover will fail. Sow at the rate of about eight pounds per acre. [Market Price.]

CLOVER SEEDS—CONTINUED.

Alsike, or Swedish.—(Sixty lbs. per bushel.) This valuable variety, is fast gaining great popularity. It is the most hardy of all the clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasturage, and may be cut several times in a season, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clovers and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom, and greatly increases the yield of hay, and cattle prefer it to any other forage. The heads are globular, very sweet and fragrant, and much liked by bees, which obtain a large amount of honey from them. Sow in spring or fall, at the rate of six pounds per acre, where used alone. [Market Price.]

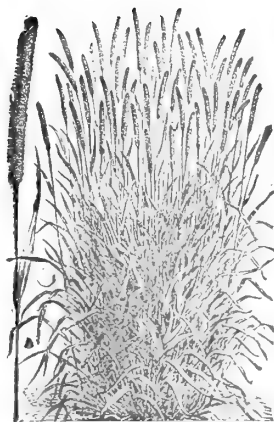
Lucerne, or Alfalfa.—(Sixty pounds per bushel.) Where this succeeds, it is the most valuable of all the clovers. It is more difficult to secure a good stand, as it requires a very fine, mellow soil, and some protection the first year, but when once established it will produce a profitable crop for from five to twelve years. It yields a prodigious amount of green fodder for cattle, and should be cut when first commencing to bloom, when it pushes out fresh shoots, and the aftergrowth is something wonderful. In the driest and most sultry weather, when every blade of grass withers, Lucerne is as fresh and green as in spring, because the roots go down to the moisture in the ground. Although such a prodigious yielder, it does not exhaust the soil, but rather improves it. It should not be sown on compact, clay soil, even with a light subsoil. [Market Price.]



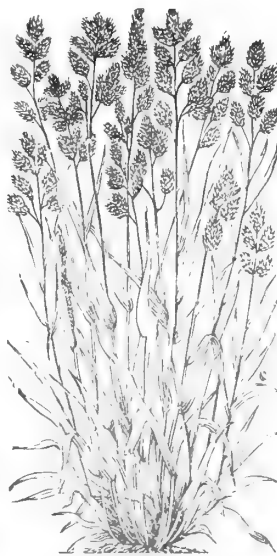
WHITE CLOVER.

White Dutch.—(Sixty pounds per bushel.) A small creeping, spreading, perennial variety, valuable for pasture and for lawns. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, but prefers moist ground. In conjunction with blue grass, it forms the most nutritious food for sheep or cows. Sow in spring, at the rate of 8 pounds per acre; or when used with other grasses, half that amount will be sufficient. [Market Price.]

GRASS SEEDS.



TIMOTHY.



ORCHARD GRASS.



RED TOP.

Timothy.—(Forty five pounds per bushel.) This is the most valuable of all the grasses for hay, especially in the North. Thrives best on moist, loamy soil of medium tenacity. It should be cut just when the blossom falls. Sow early in spring or fall, at the rate of twelve pounds per acre, if alone, but less if mixed with other grasses. [Market Price.]

GRASS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

Orchard Grass or Cock's Foot.—(Fourteen pounds per bushel.) One of the most valuable grasses, on account of its quick growth and valuable aftermath. It is ready for grazing in spring two weeks sooner than most grasses, and when fed off is again ready for grazing in a week, and will continue green when other grasses are withered by dry weather. It is palatable and nutritious, and stock eat it greedily when green. It has a tendency to grow in tufts, and so does better if sown with clover, and as it ripens at the same time the mixed hay is of the best quality. For grazing it has no equal, and should be used more than it is. When sown alone, two bushels are required per acre; if sown with clover, half that amount. It is perennial and will last for years, but its habit of growth unfits it for lawns. [Market Price.]



KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Red Top.—(Fourteen pounds per bushel.) In some sections this is called Rhode Island Bent Grass. In Pennsylvania and States farther south, it is known as Herd's Grass, a name applied in New England and New York to Timothy. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate well, and makes a good pasture when fed close. Is valuable for low, wet meadows, producing a large return in good hay. When sown alone, two bushels per acre are required, sown in spring or fall. [Market Price.]

Kentucky Blue Grass.—(Fourteen pounds per bushel.) This is known in some sections as Green Meadow Grass, and June Grass, but should not be confounded with *Poa compressa*, called by some June Grass, or Wire Grass. This species produces the most nourishing food for cattle of any, and till a late period in winter, and in the South abundant food throughout the winter. In conjunction with white clover, it forms the finest and closest of lawns; for this purpose an extra quantity of seed should be used, say four bushels of Blue Grass and six pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for pasturage, two bushels will be required, sown early in the spring, or in October or November. [Market Price.]

Wood Meadow Grass.—(Fourteen pounds per bushel.) Grows from one and a half to two feet high; has a perennial creeping root, and an erect, slender, smooth stem. Its chief value is in that it will produce a good crop of hay in moist, shady situations, where it frequently grows quite tall. Cattle are fond of it; it is succulent and nutritious, and is, perhaps, the best variety for sowing in orchards, under trees, and shaded situations, either for hay or pasturage, and for parks and pleasure grounds. Two bushels per acre. [Market Price.]

Sweet Vernal Grass.—(Ten pounds per bushel.) One of the earliest of grasses in spring, as well as the latest in autumn, and about the only grass that is fragrant. As a pasture grass, mixed with other species, it is valuable on account of its earliness, and mixed with blue grass and white clover, it is an invaluable adjunct for lawns, presenting a beautiful appearance, and exhaling a delightful fragrance when in blossom. Should form a part of the mixed grasses in every lawn and dooryard. [Market Price.]

Common Millet.—(Fifty pounds per bushel.) Requires a dry, light, rich soil, and grows two and a half to four feet high, with a fine bulk of stalks and leaves, and is excellent for forage. For hay, sow broadcast, one-half bushel per acre, from May 1st to August 1st. For grain, sow in drills, one peck to the acre, and not later than June 20th. [Market Price.]

German, or Golden Millet.—(Fifty pounds per bushel.) An improved variety, medium early, growing three to five feet high. The heads are closely condensed, though the spikes are very numerous. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths, and are round, golden yellow, and beautiful in appearance. From close observation during the past few years, the fact has been established beyond doubt, that seed of the German, or Golden Millet, grown in southern latitudes will produce a much larger yield of hay than from seed grown in northern or western sections of the country, and for that reason is far better for farmers to sow. [Market Price.]

Hungarian Grass.—(Forty-eight pounds per bushel.) This is a species of millet, growing less rank, with smaller stalks, often yielding two or three tons of hay per acre. It is very popular and valuable with those who are clearing timber lands.

GRASS SEEDS—Continued.

Like the Millet, it is an annual, and requires to be sown every season, but will produce a larger return than almost any other crop. Sow and cultivate like millet. [Market Price.]

Tilton's Fine Mixed Lawn Grass.—(Eighteen pounds per bushel.) The essentials for a fine lawn are proper drainage, a careful preparation of the soil, which should be made as fine and light on the surface as possible, thorough rolling, and a selection of the seeds of such grasses as will present a luxuriant verdure from early spring till late in autumn; and then frequent mowings with a lawn mower. However much care is bestowed on the soil and seed, no lawn will be beautiful without frequent mowing and rolling. Too much care cannot be bestowed upon the selection of grasses, as some varieties are the most luxuriant in spring, others in summer, others again in autumn, and a combination of the proper sorts is required for a perfect, carpet like lawn. We have given much thought and made many experiments to secure the best mixture, and think our mixture is the best possible mixture for permanent lawns, resisting the severe droughts of our climate better than any other. It may be planted early in spring, or fall, and should be sown at the rate of from sixty to eighty pounds to the acre, much more being required than for hay or pasturage. If sown in spring, sow as early as possible, making the surface very fine and smooth, then raking it over and sowing the seed just before a rain, which, if the surface has just been raked, will cover the seed sufficiently. If the expected rain does not come, cover by rolling with a light roller. If sown in the fall, sow before the autumn rains have ceased, and before very cold weather; give the young grass a light dressing of manure. One pound of this mixture is sufficient to sow a space 20x20 feet, or 600 square feet. Per lb. 25c. Per bu. \$3 00.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS.

(Subject to Market fluctuations.)

Wheat, Oats, &c.—We will furnish upon application, choice varieties of Northwestern grown Wheat, Rye, Oats or Barley.

All orders for above articles must be sent in early, as it takes some time to procure same.

Buckwheat, Common.—Buckwheat should be sown about the 20th of June, broadcast, at the rate of from one to three pecks per acre. The average yield is from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. It should be threshed as soon as dry, on the ground or barn floor. If allowed to stand in mass, it quickly gathers moisture. Per Bu., \$1 25.

Buckwheat, Silver Hull.—This improved variety is much better than the old sort. It is in bloom longer, matures sooner, and yields double the quantity per acre. The husk is thinner, the corners less prominent and the grain of a beautiful light gray color. The flour is said to be better and more nutritious. Per Bu., \$1.50.

Buckwheat, Japanese.—It is rare that a new grain is introduced which has so decided and evident merit as this. The plants are very large and vigorous, making a full stand where other sorts fail entirely. It matures its seeds early, and the grain is much larger and at the same time has a thinner hull than the Common or the Silver Hull. We can recommend this as a great acquisition. Per Bu. \$1.50.

New Russian Flax.—Common flax seed has "run out," and in raising this crop it will pay to go to some expense to procure improved and pure Russian seed, which is a great improvement over the common American flax. The seed is more than double the size and contains much more oil, and the fibre is also of superior quality. Besides its fine appearance it is sure to command a higher price in the market. It will thrive on any soil and in any climate adapted to the extensive culture of the common grains, and is destined to become one of the greatest staples. We offer only one variety, "The Russian." The seed we handle is carefully cleaned from foul seeds, and is choice in every respect. Per Bu., \$2.50.

Hemp.—If raised for manufacturing, must be sown broadcast, at the rate of one-half bushel to the acre; if for seed, should be planted in hills four feet apart, and the plants thinned out to three or four most vigorous stems in each hill. Per Bu., \$2.50.

Field Peas.—The varieties of field peas have never been very numerous, nor are they much increasing. The kinds mostly used are the Golden Vine, Blue Prussian, Common White and Common Blue. Field Peas, in general, may be sown broadcast or in drills, after the manner of field beans, about three bu. per acre. Per Bu., \$1.25.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

Cabbage Plants.....	}	Furnished on application at the Lowest Market Price.
Cauliflower Plants.....		
Celery Plants.....		
Lettuce Plants.....		
Pepper Plants.....		
Sweet Potato Plants.....		
Tomato Plants.....		

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Matthews' Garden Seed Drill.....	\$8 00
Matthews' Improved Hand Cultivator.....	4 00
Matthews' Improved Drill and Cultivator Combined.....	10 00
The "Planet, Jr.," No. 2 Seed Drill.....	7 50
The "Planet, Jr.," Combined Drill, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.....	9 50
The "Planet, Jr.," Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.....	6 50
The "Planet, Jr.," Plain Double Wheel Hoe.....	4 00
The "Planet, Jr.," Single Wheel Hoe Cultivator Rake and Plow.....	5 00
The "Planet, Jr.," Horse Hoe and Cultivator Combined, with Wheel.....	8 50
The "Planet, Jr.," Horse Hoe and Cultivator Combined, without Wheel.....	8 00
The "Planet, Jr.," Grass Edger.....	3 50
The "Fire Fly," Single Wheel Hoe Cultivator and Plow.....	4 00
The "Fire Fly," Wheel Garden Plow.....	2 35
"Gem of the Garden," Hand Wheel Hoe and Cultivator.....	4 50
The "Weed Slayer".....	2 00
Onion Hoe or Crescent Scuffle Hoe.....	75
Excelsior Weeding Hook.....	25
Hasletine Hand Weeder and Scraper.....	30
The Concave and Curved Seed Potato Knife.....	35
Ladies' Floral Tools, set of four pieces, price per set.....	1 25
Dibbles, Large Size.....	50
Dibbles, Medium Size.....	40
Per Piece Per Hun	
Grain Bags, 2 bu.....	.20 \$18 00

FERTILIZERS.

	Per Lb.	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Ton in Sacks of 200 lbs each..
Fine Ground Pure Raw Bone Meal.....	.05	\$2 50	\$33 00


PARIS GREEN.

Warranted Strictly Pure Paris Green, put up in straw board boxes.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Boxes.....	}
$\frac{1}{2}$ " ".....	
1 " ".....	
2 " ".....	
5 " ".....	
10 " ".....	
14 " Iron Cans.....	
28 " " ".....	
56 " " ".....	
100 " Kegs.....	
250 " ".....	

The price of Paris Green for 1891 not being established at time of going to press, we are unable to quote.

Flower Seeds.

 The figures at the right opposite each variety denote the price, in cents, per packet.

ALYSSUM.



SWEET ALYSSUM.

A desirable hardy annual, flowering from early spring till killed by frost, and all winter in the green-house if sown in August. Flowers pure white, in racemes, and of a peculiar delicate fragrance. Most effective in masses, with plants one foot apart. Useful in all kinds of small bouquets. Grows one foot high.

PKT.

Alyssum, Sweet..... .05

AMARANTHUS.

Valuable for its variety of handsome foliage, whether grown in the conservatory or garden. The colors will be more brilliant if planted in moderately rich soil. It is a tender annual and should not be planted in the North before May 15th.

Amaranthus..... .05

AMPELOPSIS. (*Boston Ivy*.)

A beautiful climber. It is a great favorite for covering houses. During the early part of summer the leaves are a dark purplish-green, changing in fall to the brightest tints of scarlet, crimson and orange color. It is exceedingly ornamental and conspicuous in October after the first frost.

Ampelopsis, Veitchii..... .15

(For Roots of *Ampelopsis Veitchii* see page 65.

ANTIRRHINUM. (*Snapdragon*.)

The Antirrhinum is an old favorite border plant, with dark and glossy leaves, and large, curiously shaped flowers with finely marked throats. They have been much improved by careful selection, and now are really magnificent flowers. They blossom the first season from seed sown in spring, but the blossom will be much stronger the second season. Succeeds best in dry, loamy soil. Tender perennial; one and one half to two feet high.

Antirrhinum, mixed colors..... .05

ASTER.

No family of plants bears such distinct marks of progress as the Aster, and none are more eagerly sought. An almost endless variety, always reliable, it is not strange that they should become a necessity. The seed may be sown during the months of March and April under a frame or in the green-house, and transplanted in May. However, as the Aster is essentially a fall flower and the later blossoms are the finest, it is better to sow the seed in a frame, thinly, early in May, and transplant when strong enough, setting the plants out from six inches to one and a half feet apart according to the size and habit of the variety. The Aster requires considerable water, and liquid manure may be applied, occasionally, with good results.

Aster, China..... .05

" mixed colors..... .05

BACHELOR'S BUTTON.

A perfectly hardy border plant, succeeding finely in any common garden soil, but the flowers are more brilliant if grown in gravelly ground. Under cultivation, it is really a handsome flower, sporting into varieties of white, purple, pink, parti-colored, etc. Hardy annual; two to three feet high.

Bachelor's Button, mixed..... .05

BALSAM. (*Lady Slipper*.)

The Balsam has been so much improved by cultivation as to be scarcely recognized. The blossoms are double, though some semi double and single ones



BALSAM.

will be pretty certain to appear, and such plants should be removed. The flowers will be improved by planting in a hot-bed and transplanted when two leaves have formed, one to two feet apart. Pinch off a portion of the shoots. This will increase the size of the flower and vigor of the plant.

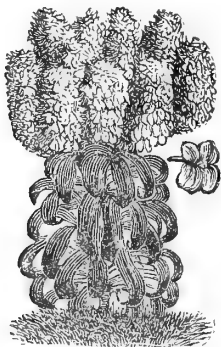
Balsam, choice mixed..... .05

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS.

A very showy border plant, producing flowers in nearly every shade of yellow, orange, crimson, red and brown. If the seed pods are removed as soon as they appear, the plant will remain in bloom much longer. Sow where they are to remain, and thin to two feet apart. Hardy annual; two feet high.

Calliopsis, fine mixed..... .05

CANDYTUFT.



CANDYTUFT.

Universally known and cultivated, and considered indispensable for cutting. All the varieties look best in beds or masses.

Seed sown in autumn produces flowers early in spring; when sown in April, flowers from July to September; and some of the sorts till frost comes. All the varieties are hardy, and easy to cultivate. Single plants transplanted look well and bloom profusely. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Candytuft, white..... .05
" mixed colors..... .05

CARNATION.



CARNATION.

No flower can surpass in delicacy of marking, form, or delicious fragrance, the rich hued Carnation. It has always been one of the most esteemed of the florist's collection, and there is no flower more desirable for the garden. The seed will not produce all double flowers, though a good percentage will be double, and of all shades and colors, many being very fragrant. Sow under glass in green-house or hot-bed, and when of sufficient size, transplant two feet apart each way. New and choice varieties are obtained from seed. Half-hardy perennial; one and a half feet high.

Carnation, double mixed..... .10

CASTOR BEAN. (*Ricinus*.)

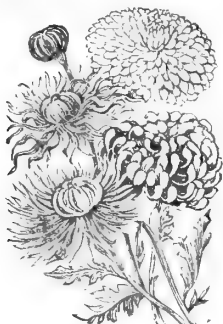


CASTOR BEAN.

Tall, majestic plant for lawns, with leaves of glossy green, brown or bronzed metallic hue, and long spikes of prickly capsules of scarlet and green. An elegant plant for a lawn, and of very quick growth in rich soil. Plant in hot-bed, and transplant when three leaves have formed, or plant where they are required. Tender annual; eight to ten feet high.

Castor Bean. .05

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

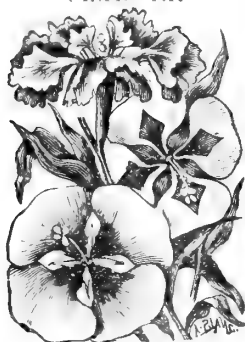


CHRYSANTHEMUM.

Chrysanthemums have deservedly become very popular during the last few years. They are showy and effective in the garden, and very desirable for cut flowers.

Chrysanthemum, choice colors mixed. .05

CLARKIA.



CLARKIA.

The flowers are very pretty, and of many colors, double and single. It is better to sow the seed in September, and the plants will be large enough by spring to make good bloom. Hardy annual; one and a half feet high.

Clarkia. .05

COLUMBINE.

The old single varieties of Columbine have been known and admired for centuries under the name of Honeysuckle.

The new double sorts are very beautiful, and embrace a great variety of colors and forms, they are nearly all hardy, and seeds can be sown in open ground in spring or autumn, and they can also be increased by dividing the roots. Hardy perennial; two feet high.

Columbine. .05

CYPRESS VINE.

A most beautiful climber, with delicate, dark green, feathery foliage, and an abundance of bright, star shaped, rose, scarlet and white blossoms, which in the bright sunshine, present a mass of beauty. Planted by the side of veranda, tree or stakes, and trained properly, there is nothing prettier. The seed will germinate more freely if warm water is poured on the ground after planting. Tender annual; fifteen feet high.

Cypress Vine. .05

DIANTHUS. (*Chinese Pink*.)

The family of Dianthus is by far the most useful of all the biennials and perennials, and for beauty and variety cannot be surpassed. The delicacy and richness of the tints, combined with the aromatic fragrance of many of the species, are valuable recommendations for the entire family.

Dianthus. .05

EVERLASTING. (*Helichrysum*.)



EVERLASTING.

Large full, double flowers of various colors, from bright yellow to scarlet, shaded and tipped. Particularly desirable as dried specimens; exceedingly handsome bouquets may be formed of them for winter, if blossoms be gathered when on the point of expanding. Sow early in spring, in any good garden soil, and thin the plants to one foot apart each way. Hardy annual; six inches to two feet high.

Everlasting, mixed colors. .05

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

Finely cut leaves of a glaucous color, and blossoms about two inches in diameter, of many brilliant and showy colors. A bed of Eschscholtzia in the sunshine makes a blaze of color. As the stalks and branches are delicate they will do better if supported by small sticks. Sow where the plants are wanted to bloom, as they do not bear transplanting. Thin to six inches apart. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Eschscholtzia, mixed..... .05

FORGET-ME-NOT.**FORGET-ME-NOT.**

The Forget-me-not is an old favorite plant, bearing clusters of star shaped, delicate blue flowers with white and yellow eyes. It flourishes best in a moist shady situation, and it is in constant bloom nearly the whole season. If the seed be sown in autumn, it will succeed best, and flower early in spring. Hardy perennial; six inches high.

Forget-Me-Not, Alpestris..... .10

FOUR O'CLOCK (*Marvel of Peru.*)

The plants are large, and require four feet space; make a pretty hedge. Some of the varieties have beautifully variegated leaves. The flowers are funnel shaped, white, red and striped, very fragrant, and open about four o'clock in the afternoon, remain open all night, and generally perish before noon the next day. Will grow in any common garden soil, from the sown in open ground. Hardy annual; two feet high.

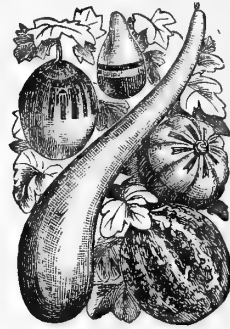
Four O'clock..... .05

GODETIA.

Beautiful garden plants, of easy cultivation in any good garden soil, and remarkable for the delicacy of their very fine, large blossoms. Hardy annual; one to one and a half feet high.

**GODETIA.**

Godetia, choice mixed..... .05

GOURDS.**ORNAMENTAL GOURDS.**

A tribe of climbers with curiously shaped fruit, in various colors. Being of rapid growth, they are fine to cover old fences, trellises, stumps, etc. The foliage is quite ornamental, and the markings of some of the fruit quite extraordinary. Do not plant the seed till all danger of frost is over, and select rich, mellow ground. Tender annual climber; ten to twenty feet high.

Gourds, Ornamental, mixed..... .05

HELICHRYSUM. (See Everlasting.)**HELIOTROPE.**

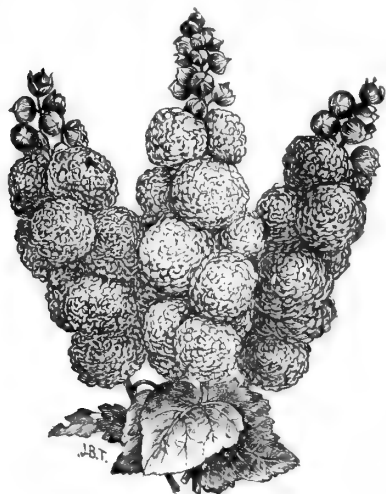
Highly valued for the fragrance of their flowers, and duration of bloom. They succeed in any rich, light soil and cuttings of the shrubby kinds, taken off while young, strike readily. Start under glass. Half-hardy perennial; one foot high.

Heliotrope..... .10

HOLLYHOCK.

The Hollyhock, in its present state of perfection, is very unlike its parent of olden time; it now ranks with the Dahlia, Aster, Camellia, etc. For a background

to a flower garden, perhaps no plant is so useful. The flowers are as double as a rose, of many shades of color, from deep yellow, red, purple, to pure white. Plant the seed in June or July, in open ground, and in the autumn, when the plants have made five leaves; transplant to permanent position three feet apart. They should be protected during the winter. The following summer they will bloom. Each plant should be supported by a stake. Hardy perennial; five feet high.



DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK.

Hollyhock, double, mixed..... .10

LARKSPUR.

The Larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful of plants, and for large gardens is invaluable. The leaves are much divided; flowers in terminal spikes. The brilliancy of some of the colors is unsurpassed. Easily propagated by seed, or by dividing the roots; delights in a deep, rich soil, and should be sown in August or September.

Larkspur..... .05

MARVELOF PERU—(See Four O'Clock)

MARIGOLD.

The Marigold has been an inhabitant of the flower garden from time immemorial, and where a rich display of bloom is desired, is almost indispensable. The African varieties are tall, growing usually two feet or more, while the French are more dwarf, of most perfect form and gorgeous beauty; all are desirable. Half hardy annuals, in bloom till frost comes.



MARIGOLD.

Marigold, best double French.... .05

MIGNONETTE.



MIGNONETTE.

A well known hardy annual, producing dense, semi-globular heads of exceedingly fragrant flowers, borne on spikes from three to six inches long. Is in bloom nearly the whole season, and is so fragrant that the whole atmosphere around is perfumed. No garden should be without it. If sown at intervals during the Spring, and early Summer, it will be in bloom till killed by the frost. Seeds sown in autumn will bloom early in spring. Hardy annual; perennial if protected; one foot high.

Mignonette, Sweet..... .05

MOON FLOWER.

A grand new hardy Moon Flower.—(*Ipomoea Pandurata*.) This plant is a hardy perennial tuberous-rooted climber, and a day bloomer. Tubers when once planted increase in vigor yearly, and produce enormous crops of flowers,—3½ to 6 inches in diameter, the color being pure satiny-white, shaded to pink and purple in the throat, and the blooming period extending for several months. Plants begin to bloom in June, and will make a growth of 25 feet in a season, and retain their large foliage down to the ground until frost. The tubers can be kept for many

months like Gladioli. They will begin to grow at once, when planted. *Order early as our stock is limited.*

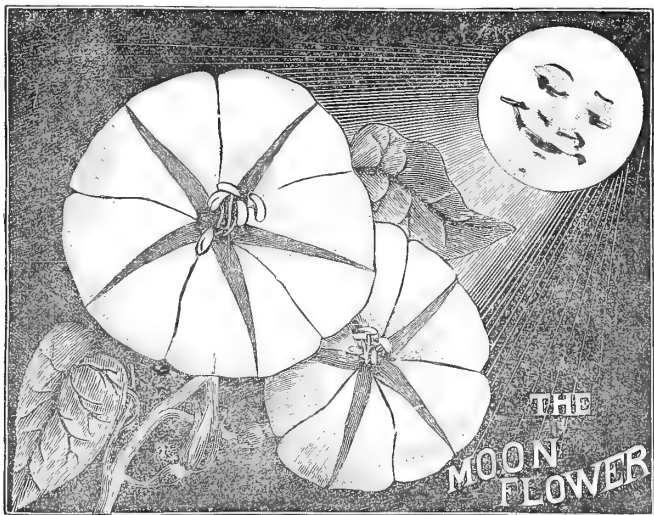
Sound Tubers 25

MOON FLOWER.

The old original variety. It makes an immense growth of vine and dense foliage, but must be started early to flower

so perfectly hardy as to grow in almost any soil. Without care, will soon cover any unsightly place if support be given for the vines. The flowers are the most brilliant in the morning, and run through many shades, from white to dark blue, red and striped. Hardy annual; ten feet high.

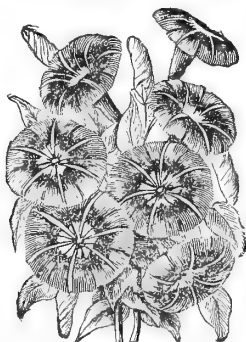
Morning Glory, choice mixed05



well in the North. The large flowers are four inches in diameter, some a beautiful blue and others pure white in color. Even when it does not bloom it is one of the handsomest vines in cultivation, on account of its quick growing and dense foliage. We have the seed only, of this variety.

Moon Flower PKT. .10

MORNING GLORY.



MORNING GLORY.

Handsome, showy climber of easy culture, and suitable for covering arbors, windows, trellises, old stumps, etc. It is

OXALIS.

Very pretty herbaceous plant with rich rose colored blossoms. They thrive well in a mixture of loam and sand; they should not be watered after they have done flowering, until they begin to grow afresh. They are desirable for greenhouse decoration, rock work or baskets out of doors. The plant can be wintered successfully in cold frame if they are kept dry and the frost excluded. Sow seeds in gentle heat early in spring, and when well started, transplant where they are to flower. Half-hardy perennial.

Oxalis05

PETUNIA.

Petunias are unsurpassed, if indeed equaled for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom, and easy culture, will always render them popular. They will do well sown in open border in spring, or earlier in cold frame or hot-bed, and transplanted eighteen inches apart. By the latter process, they will come into bloom much earlier, though they do perfectly well sown in open ground. Be careful not to cover the small seeds too deeply; they like a sandy loam. Tender perennials, but will bloom the first season. One and a half feet high.

Petunia, fine mixed05



DWARF NASTURTIUM.

NASTURTIUM, DWARF.

A bed of Dwarf Nasturtiums in the yard is very brilliant and attractive, and blooms all the season. The flowers are more brilliant if the soil be not over rich. Give each plant a foot of room. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Nasturtium, Dwarf, mixed... .05

NASTURTIUM, TALL.

The Tall Nasturtium is a very rapid grower, and strikes freely from cuttings, but seeds sparingly. The colors are very brilliant, and of many shades, from scarlet to black. Fine for covering arbors, trellises and rustic work. Hardy annual; ten to twenty feet high.

Nasturtium, Tall, mixed..... .05

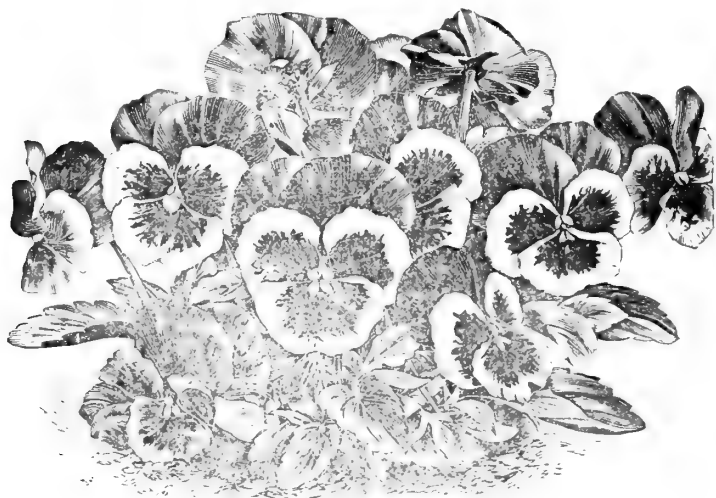
MOURNING BRIDE. (See Scabiosa.)**PANSY.**

These lovely flowers are favorites with all, not only for the brilliancy and variety of their colors, but for the durability of their bloom. Seed may be sown in open ground in spring or summer, or in hot-bed early in spring. Young plants produce the largest and best flowers. The plants should always occupy a cool, partially shaded situation, and the ground cannot be too rich; coolness and moisture are necessary. Transplant when an inch high. Seed sown in July will blossom late in autumn; if sown in October, will bloom the following spring. Hardy biennial; four inches high.

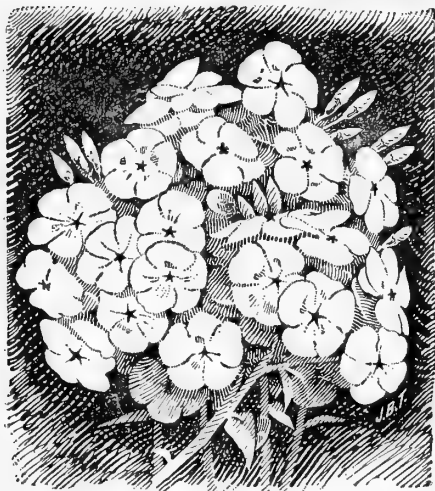
In Germany, where the culture of the Pansy is carried to the utmost perfection; the following method is observed.

A fresh bed of rich vegetable mold is selected every year, worked deeply and thoroughly manured, liquid manure also being applied occasionally during the season. The bed is well soaked the day previous to sowing and the seed is kept evenly moist and well shaded during the germinating period (eighteen to twenty days.) Later the plants are transplanted to a similar bed, where they grow well into winter, producing an abundance of large flowers.

Pansy, extra choice mixed..... .05

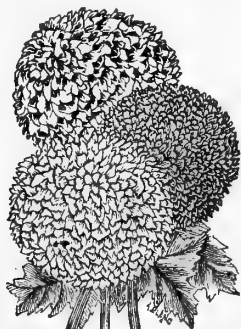


PANSIES.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

Remarkable for the brilliancy and abundance of their large, terminal flowers completely hiding the foliage. The blossoms are of many colors, from pure white to deepest purple, eyed and striped. For masses and separate colors and for cutting for bouquets, they are unsurpassed. The seed can be planted in open ground in autumn or spring, or plants may be started in hot-bed and transplanted. Give good, rich ground and set plants six inches apart each way. Hardy annual, one foot high.

Phlox Drummondii, fine mixed.05

POPPY.**POPPIES.**

Old fashioned flowers but very popular. there are a few species of great beauty, which are an ornament to any garden. Hardy perennials, blooming first year from seed, if sown early; will not bear transplanting well.

Poppy, choice mixed.05

PORTULACA.

There are scarcely any flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of beauty as a bed of many hued, brilliant colored Portulacas. They are in bloom from about the first of July till killed by frost in autumn. Plant under glass or in open ground after it has become warm, in a light, sandy soil, and in a dry situation. After the plants appear withhold water, and if the bed has a full exposure to the sun, the ground will be covered with the plant, and the effect will be beautiful. Tender annual nine inches high.

Portulaca, great variety of colors, mixed05

PRIMULA SINENSIS. (*Chinese Primrose.*)

These are perhaps the most desirable of all house blooming plants. They are in almost constant bloom all winter, and if the plants be transferred to the border they will bloom nearly all summer. Though perennial, new plants flower more freely, and seed should be sown every year. Give them a long time for growth before flowering, and do not force the young plants, but simply protect them from frost, and damp, cutting winds. Sow the seed in shallow boxes drained with charcoal, filled to the depth of two inches with sand and finely sifted garden soil. Sow seed thinly, and cover about one-sixteenth of an inch. If covered too deeply, or if the seed be wet and allowed to dry again, they will not germinate. When the plants show growth, transplant singly into small pots and later into three and four inch pots. They thrive best in a cool, dry place with plenty of light, but protected from the sun. They do not require much water, except for a few days after repotting. Tender perennial; six to nine inches high.

Primula Sinensis.10

RICINUS. (See Castor Bean.)**SCABIOSA.**—(*Mourning Bride.*)

Handsome flowers of exceeding sweetness, in hemispherical heads on long stems. The colors are deep and light purple, scarlet, white and dark mulberry red; some of the dark shades are tipped with white. With proper protection of the roots they will bloom two or three years. Very useful for bouquets, as their long stems work easily, and their striking colors as well as fragrance, are desirable. Plant in hot-bed, and transplant one and a half feet apart. Tender perennial, one to two feet high.

Scabiosa.05

SALVIA.

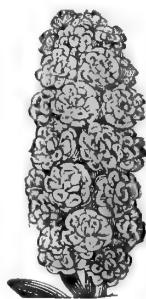
The *Salvia* or flowering Sage is a very ornamental plant, flowering in spikes of fiery red, crimson and blue, and continues in blossom in open ground till frost, when the plants can be removed to the green-house and will continue in bloom a long time. Start the plants in hot-beds, and transplant into light, rich soil, about one foot apart.

Salvia..... .05

SMILAX.

No climbing plant in cultivation surpasses this for the graceful beauty of its foliage. In cut flowers, and for wreaths, etc., it is indispensable to florists. Its hard texture enables it to be kept several days after being cut, without wilting, nothing is finer for clothing statuettes, vases, etc. Soak the seed in warm water twelve hours, and plant in pots, in hot-bed or green-house in February, and keep in a warm, moist place. One plant in a two-inch pot is enough. After they have completed their growth, and the foliage begins to turn yellow, turn the pots on their sides and withhold water till August, when the little bulb which has formed, can be repotted in good, rich earth, and watered freely, and it will grow all winter. The seed germinates very slowly, some times requiring three or four months. Tender perennial climber; ten feet high.

Smilax..... .10

SNAPDRAGON.—(See Antirrhinum.)**SWEET PEAS.****STOCK.****STOCK.**

The Stock has for many years been a general favorite, but of late years the Germans have grown them in such perfection that they are considered almost indispensable where a fine display is wanted. A large proportion of double flowers is produced from the seed. To have them in bloom early, start in hot-bed, and transplant when small, into pots, and turn out in June to open border. The seed may also be planted in open ground. Hardy annual; one foot high.

Stock, choice mixed, 17 weeks..... .05

SUNFLOWER.

Adapted by its stately growth for a background to a lawn or a screen to hide unsightly places. It is also raised as an absorbent of miasma in damp or ill-drained situations, thus preventing fevers. The flowers are really quite attractive. Plant the seed in spring where desired, and thin to four feet apart in rows. Hardy annual; five feet high.

Sunflower, Large Russian, a very tall growing single variety, often fifteen feet to twenty feet high; the stalks are sometimes used for fuel.. .05

SWEET PEAS.

Few flowers are more deservedly popular than these showy, free flowering climbers. The purity and brilliancy of their coloring and their peculiar and graceful form make them universal favorites. They are unsurpassed for hedges and for cutting.

CULTURE.—Sweet Peas should be sown in drills, as early as possible in spring, in rich, friable soil. Prepare the bed by thoroughly working in a large quantity of well rotted manure. Make a trench six inches deep. In this sow the seed and cover two inches deep. As soon as the plants begin to show through, fill in the trench. This will secure a deep planting without the bad effect of deep covering of the seed at first, and so enable the plant to bloom continually through the heat of summer. As fast as the flowers come into full bloom or fade, they should be cut off, for if the the pods are allowed to form the plants will stop blooming.

Sweet Peas, "Miss Blanch Ferry".05

" " Mixed..... .05

SWEET WILLIAM.



SWEET WILLIAM.

A bed of the finer varieties sports into an endless variety of colors, and presents a beautiful sight. For display in the garden, the Sweet William is unsurpassed. The seed can be planted very early in the spring, in open ground, and will blossom the following autumn; or it can be sown in August, and will make fine blooming plants for spring. The plants will bloom several years, but young plants bloom better and seed should be sown every year. Hardy perennial; one and a half feet high.

following autumn; or it can be sown in August, and will make fine blooming plants for spring. The plants will bloom several years, but young plants bloom better and seed should be sown every year. Hardy perennial; one and a half feet high.

Sweet William..... .05

VERBENA.

No plant is more generally cultivated, or more eagerly sought after, than the Verbena, and no plant excels it for masses in beds on the lawn. In the varieties may be found every color except yellow. The white is so pure, the crimson and scarlet so vivid, and the purple so deep, while the striped blossoms are so conspicuous, that they are very desirable. They flower perfectly well from seed sown in spring. If sown in open ground in May, they will bloom in August, but if started in the house, in pots, in winter, they will be in bloom sooner. Each plant will require a space of four feet. Half-hardy perennial trailer; one foot high.

Verbena, choice German seed, mixed colors..... .05

WALL FLOWER.

The large massive spikes of the Wall Flower are very conspicuous in beds and borders, and are very useful in making bouquets. They are deliciously fragrant, perfectly double, and combine many shades of color, the orange-purple and chocolate predominating. Sow the seed early, in hot-bed, and while the plants are small, prick them out into pots, and sink the pots in the earth. On approach of cold weather remove the pots to the house, and they will bloom all winter. Tender perennial; one and a half feet high.

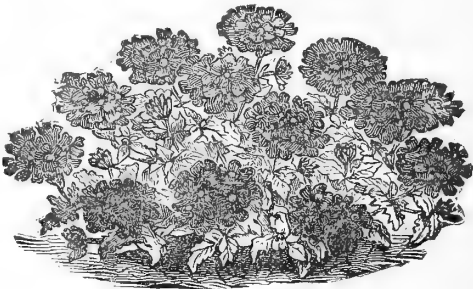
Wall Flower..... .10

VIOLET.—(Viola.)



VIOLET.

The Violet should not be wanting in any garden, on account of its fragrance and early appearance. A single flower will perfume a whole room. Succeeds best in a shady, sheltered place, and can be easily increased by dividing the roots.



VERBENA.

The Violet is an emblem of faithfulness. Hardy perennial; six inches high.

Violet..... .05

ZINNIA.

A very showy plant, with large, double flowers, which, when fully expanded, form hemispherical heads, become densely imbricated, and might easily be mistaken for dwarf Dahlias. The colors run through all the shades of carmine, lilac, scarlet, purple, crimson, yellow, to pure white. If any single blossoms appear, they should be at once pulled up. Sow the seed early in spring in open ground and transplant to one and a half feet apart, in good rich soil, or start under glass for early blooming. Half-hardy annual; one and a half feet high.

Zinnia, double mixed,..... .05

BULBS

For Summer and Autumn Blooming.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

(*Elephant's Ears.*)



CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

A very effective plant, and suitable for either a single plant on the lawn, masses in beds, or for margins of water; its very distinct apron-like leaves often attain the length of three feet by twenty inches wide. Bulbs can be stored in dry sand in winter, and kept from year to year. EACH

Medium Bulbs.....15

CANNA.

A large showy plant, with various colored leaves and brilliant flowers. Very desirable for planting in beds. Roots can be preserved in dry sand, through the winter

EACH

Mixed Varieties.....15

GLADIOLUS.

The last twenty years have witnessed a marvellous improvement in the realm of flowers. Nowhere is that improvement more marked than in the Gladiolus. It has, seemingly, been developed to a point of absolute perfection in respect to both form and color. No other flower has gained more rapidly in public favor; this could not well be otherwise for in addition to the great intrinsic merit of the flower, it is easy of cultivation, and blooms the first season. The culture is very simple. They thrive in almost any good soil, except a stiff clay, require full sunlight, and are only liable to injury



GLADIOLUS.

from rank manure. Plant the bulbs six to nine inches apart, the large ones four inches and the small ones two inches deep. Make an early planting of the smallest bulbs first as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry and warm, and continue to plant at intervals of two weeks during the spring and early summer. In this way a succession of bloom may be had from midsummer until frost. In autumn, before freezing, they should be dug and dried, the earth and old roots removed, and then stored in a cool, dry place, secure from frost until spring.

	Per Doz.	Per 100.
Shades of Red mixed....	.40	\$2 50
White and Light mixed..	.60	4 00
Yellow mixed.....	.50	3 50
Pink and Variegated....	.50	3 50
Salmon and Buff.....	.60	4 00
Extra Fine Mixed, embracing all colors.....	.40	2 50

DAHLIA.

The Dahlia has always been a favorite for Autumn flowering. The flowers are so symmetrical and perfect, and the range of brilliant colors so large and varied, that they will always be popular where display is wanted. The roots are tender, and easily injured by frost. They should be set three feet apart, after all danger of frost is over, and during winter placed in a cool cellar, and not allowed to freeze. The plants should be supported by tying to stakes.

LARGE FLOWERING, OR SHOW DAHLIAS.

Fulgens, Pieta , scarlet tipped white.	.25
Golden Bedder , deep orange, fine form	.25
Miss Dodd , bright golden yellow.	.25
One of the best yellows.	.25
Modoc , orange-carmine.	.25
White Dove , pure white.	.25

POMPON, OR BOUQUET DAHLIAS.

Guiding Star or White Aster , pure white, very double, the gem of the double white pompons. A prolific bloomer, fine for cut flowers	.25
Marguerite , a beautiful pink; it is perfectly double and about two inches in diameter; blooms profusely from first of August until frost. This quality of earliness renders it particularly valuable.	.25

Little Goldlight , gold, tipped with scarlet.	.25
Choice Mixed	.25
Choice Mixed	.10

**DAHLIAS.**

(4-5 inches) early in spring, and raise them in the green-house or house.

Lilium Auratum.

This magnificent Lily succeeds well every where. It is justly entitled to the name often given it, "The Queen of Lilies," as it is decidedly the most beautiful of all Lilies. The immense flowers are produced in the greatest profusion, and are deliciously fragrant. In beauty of color and markings it surpasses all other Lilies; the large white petals are thickly spotted with rich chocolate-crimson, and have a bright, golden-yellow band through the center of each. **EACH Lilium Auratum**.....25

MADEIRA VINE.

Tuberous rooted climber, with glossy, green leaves, and delightfully fragrant, white blossoms. Sometimes called "Mignonette Vine." It is of rapid growth, and from a few tubers vines will be produced sufficient to cover one side of a cottage in a single season. The tubers are tender and must be protected from frost during winter.

	EACH.	DOZ.
Tubers.....	.10	.75

MOON FLOWER. (*Ipomoea Pandurata*.)
See Page 55.

LILY.

The Lily has been, with eminent propriety, styled the "Queen of Flowers," and truly no flower conveys so adequate an idea of queenly beauty, majestic grandeur and faultless purity as the Lily. Their culture is simple, and with a little care failure is impossible. The bulbs should be planted in spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground until first of May; the earlier the better. Select a well drained spot, dig the soil deep, and make it fine, enriching it abundantly with very rotten cow manure and adding a liberal mixture of sand. Set the bulbs from three to five inches deep, according to size. During the winter it is advisable to cover the surface of the bed with a thin layer of manure, which will not only afford a slight protection to the bulbs, but will materially enrich the soil. In spring the manure may be removed or dug in between the rows. Care should be taken that they have proper drainage, no water being allowed to stand around the roots. Once firmly established, they should not be disturbed oftener than once in five years. To produce extra fine specimens, plant the bulbs in small pots

TUBEROSE.

The flowers of this well-known and popular plant are waxy white, double, and so fragrant as to perfume the whole atmosphere for some distance around. They are useful for forming button-hole bouquets, in large bouquets, or as single specimens. Each bulb flowers but once, but the smaller bulbs can be set out for future flowering when their growth is complete. A good way to grow Tuberose is to fill five-inch pots half full of cow manure, and the remainder with good, rich earth, mixed with sand. Plant the bulbs in this in April, water moderately, and hasten growth by putting in a warm light place. When weather has become warm, plunge the pots in the earth out of doors. They will usually flower before cold weather in autumn; if they do not, the pots can be brought in, and they will bloom in the house. The bulbs cannot be safely sent by mail before April 1st.



NEW EXCELSIOR PEARL TUBEROSE.

New Excelsior Pearl.—This variety is characterized by its short, robust stem and long spikes of large flowers in great profusion, perfectly double and twice the size of the common Tuberose, while of equally delicious fragrance. Each 5cts. Doz. 50cts.

Large Double.—A fine stock of the well-known double tuberose. Each 5cts. Doz. 50cts.

BULBS

FOR FALL PLANTING.

CROCUS.

Among the earliest to bloom in spring is the beautiful little flower, lifting its head almost before the snow has disappeared. Blooming at a time when the ground is destitute of foliage or flower, it is a welcome visitor. The Crocus succeeds when grown in pots, and tolerably well in glasses. They present the best appearance, however, when grown in masses in a bed, for which large quantities should be used, say from one hundred to five hundred in a bed. A desirable effect is produced by setting Crocuses here and there over the lawn. It is only necessary to lift the turf and insert the bulbs two or three inches deep. They will care for themselves, blooming very early amid the grass and dying down to the bulb in ample time to be entirely out of the way of the lawn mower.

Once planted, they will remain uninjured in the ground and bloom for years. The Crocus should be planted in autumn, in any good garden soil, about three inches deep and about two inches apart if in beds or borders. As they are entirely hardy, they may remain undisturbed for years. In-doors the Crocus can be easily forced, planted from six to a dozen bulbs in a pot of ordinary soil, or in small glasses, kept cool, well watered and given plenty of fresh air. It may also be grown in water on tea plates with a little sand, only one variety on each plate, the bulbs placed close together. In the house they bloom a month earlier than out doors.

	Per Doz.	Per 100.
Mixed White.....	.10	.80
" Blue.....	.10	.80
" Striped.....	.10	.80
" all colors.....	.10	.80

HYACINTHS.**SINGLE HYACINTHS.**

The Hyacinth is universally admired, both for its perfect flowers and its delicate and fragrant perfume. It succeeds equally well in the house and garden. Its culture is very simple, and if attention is paid to the following directions a failure is almost impossible.

OUT-DOOR CULTURE IN BEDS OR BORDERS.—The bulbs should be planted almost any time from October to December, before the winter frosts set in. They succeed in any good, well drained garden soil. Dig deep, and mix in a little thoroughly decomposed manure if it is at hand. Set the bulbs about three or four inches deep and six to ten inches apart, with a little sand under and about them. Before very severe weather comes on, it is necessary to cover the beds with straw, leaves or manure, to protect them from the severe cold during winter, but care should be taken that this covering be not too thick and dense, as the bulbs are rather more likely to be injured by being kept too warm than by freezing. The covering can be removed in March, and the result is certain. In ordinary seasons the bulbs will flower from the middle of April forward. The flowers may be cut freely as wanted without injury to the bulbs. When the flowers fade the flower stalk should be removed, to strengthen the bulbs, and after flowering when the leaves have faded, the bulbs should be lifted and allowed to remain a week or two until perfectly dry; then after removing the old leaves and stems they will be ready to pack away in a cool, dry place for autumn use.

POT CULTURE IN THE HOUSE.—Plant from September to December in rich, sandy loam, in four or five inch pots, inserting the bulb (base downward) firmly in the soil until it is nearly covered. Water thoroughly, and set the pots away

in a cool, dark place for several weeks. This will allow the roots to grow and become firmly fixed in the soil, when they can be brought into the light, and will at once commence the top growth. By bringing the pots into the light at different times, something of a succession of bloom may be had. During their growth they should be kept cool as possible (55 to 70 degrees), near the light, and watered frequently.

GLASS CULTURE.—To grow in glasses, select a dark colored glass, fill with water until the bulb rests on the water, and set away in the dark, as directed for pot culture. Fill up the glass with water as fast as it evaporates. If the water becomes impure, it should be changed and the roots well cleansed before putting in again; A small piece of charcoal put in the glass will keep the water pure much longer. After the roots have attained a good growth, the glass can be brought into the light and placed in a cool room near a window. Give them as much fresh air as possible without a direct draught, plenty of light, and keep the glasses sufficiently full of water. Do not keep them in a close, warm room, nor about a fireplace. If removed out of the direct rays of the sun when in bloom, the flowers will last longer.

MIXED HYACINTHS.

(Suitable for Forcing or Open Air Culture.)

	EACH.	PER DOZ.	PER 100.
Single Pure White....	.12	\$1 25	\$6 00
Single Red, and Rose..	.10	1 00	5 75
Single Blue, all shades..	.10	1 00	5 75
Single Light Blue....	.12	1 25	6 00
Single Yellow .....	.12	1 25	6 00
Single, all colors.....	.12	1 25	6 00
Double Pure White....	.12	1 25	6 00
Double Red, and Rose..	.10	1 00	5 75
Double Blue, all shades..	.10	1 00	5 75
Double Light Blue....	.12	1 25	6 00
Double Yellow.....	.15	2 00	8 00
Double, all colors.....	.12	1 25	6 00

NARCISSUS.

A beautiful class of early blooming flowers not yet as highly appreciated as they deserve, but becoming more popular each season both for out-door blooming and for use as cut flowers, in the house. The colors varying from pure white to bright orange, their delicate fragrance, their easy culture and thriftiness, even in a smoky city atmosphere, entitle them to the greatest popularity. The double and single sorts are perfectly hardy and need not be disturbed oftener than once in three or four years, and not then unless they have become too much crowded by

off-sets. Plant in the fall in good garden soil about three or four inches deep, and two to six apart.

SINGLE NARCISSUS.

Poeticus, (Poet's Cup).—Pure white, crimson edged cup, beautiful. Each 5cts. Per Doz. 50cts.

Poeticus Ornatus.—Valuable for forcing; three weeks earlier than Poeticus. Each 5cts. Per Doz. 50cts.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS.

Albus Plenus Odorus.—White, very double, sweet. Each 5c. Per Doz. 50c.

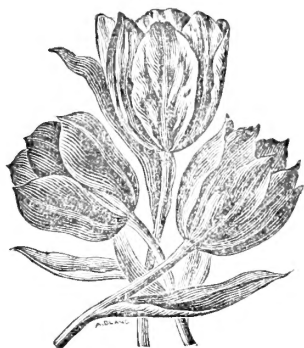
Incomparable.—Double yellow, large and fine. Each 5cts. Per Doz. 50cts.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS.

Paper White.—New, large, flowering, very early. Each 10c. Per Doz. \$1 00

Roman.—Double yellow, fragrant, very fine. Each 10cts. Per Doz. \$1 00

TULIPS.



SINGLE TULIPS.

It is difficult to conceive of anything more pleasing to the eye, than a bed of good Tulips. The great variety of colors produced, their intense brilliancy and beautiful shading make them universal favorites. Another great consideration in their favor is the ease with which they can be cultivated, requiring only any good common soil to grow them to perfection; the price, too, as compared with other bulbs, places them within the reach of all. There is no class of bulbs that

makes so rich and gorgeous a display of blossom with so little attention and care in cultivation, and at so trifling a cost. The Tulip has been so much improved by the Dutch cultivators, that it ranks high in the floral world. In form, wealth of color, and the variety of its markings it is one of the most perfect of flowers. The culture of Tulips is the same as that of Hyacinths, except that the bulbs should be planted three to four inches deep, and two to six inches apart. Tulips are perfectly hardy, so only a slight protection from extreme cold and sharp winds is desirable. All of the single varieties force readily, and of late have become great favorites in the house in mid-winter. If potted in September, and treated as directed for Hyacinths, they may be had in bloom in December. When they show a tendency to bloom just above the bulbs, they must be kept longer in the dark to draw out the flower stems. A splendid effect is obtained by planting from three to a dozen bulbs in a medium sized pot.

MIXED TULIPS.

	EACH.	PER DOZ	PER 100
Single.....	.05	.40	\$2 50
Double.....	.05	.40	2 50
Parrot Tulips, mixed.	.05	.50	3 00

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.

(Sometimes called "Boston Ivy" and "Japan Ivy.")

A hardy climbing plant. No picture can portray the beauty of this grand climbing plant. It is adapted to all situations, and transforms the humblest cottage. It is entirely hardy in the most exposed places, attaining a height of twenty to thirty feet in two or three years, clinging to stones, brick or woodwork with the tenacity of ivy. The leaves, overlapping each other form a dense sheet of green. For covering dead trees, rocks, walls etc., it has no equal. In the summer the foliage is a rich shade of green, but in the fall it assumes the most gorgeous tints of scarlet crimson and orange, so dazzling as to be seen at a great distance. For seed of this plant see page 51. Splendid field grown plants, very large, three years old, each, 25c. Per Dozen, \$2.00.





VALUABLE TABLES.

Quantity of Seed requisite to produce a given number of plants and sow an acre of ground.

	Quantity per Acre.		Quantity per Acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Hemp.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 200 plants.	5 lbs.	Kale, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	2 lbs.
Barley.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Kohi Rabi, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Beans, dwarf, 1 qt. to 150 ft. of drill.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	Leek, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.	4 "
Beans, pole, 1 quart to 200 hills.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Lettuce, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.	3 "
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.	10 lbs.	Martynia, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.	10 "
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.	6 "	Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills.	2 "
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	5 oz.	" Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills.	3 "
Broom Corn.	10 lbs.	Nasturtium, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.	10 "
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	5 oz.	Oats.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Buckwheat.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Okra, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill.	10 lbs.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	5 oz.	Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.	4 to 5 "
Carrot, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.	3 lbs.	" for Sets.	30 to 50 "
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	5 oz.	Onion Sets, 1 quart to 20 feet of drill.	8 bu.
Celery, 1 oz. to 10,000 plants.	4 "	Parsnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.	5 lbs
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch.	8 lbs.	Parsley, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.	8 "
" Lucerne, Large Red & Crimson Trefoil.	8 "	Peas, garden, 1 quart to 150 feet of drill.	2 bu.
" Medium.	10 "	" field.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "
Collards, 1 oz. to 2,500 plants.	6 oz.	Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.	4 oz.
Corn, sweet, 1 quart to 500 hills.	8 qts.	Potatoes.	6 bu.
Cress, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.	8 lbs.	Pumpkin, 1 quart to 300 hills.	4 qts.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 80 hills.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	Radish, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.	8 lbs.
Egg plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.	8 oz.	Rye.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Endive, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill.	3 lbs.	Salsify, 1 oz. to 60 feet of drill.	8 lbs.
Flax, broadcast.	1-2 bu.	Spinach, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.	10 "
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill.	2 lbs.	Summer Savory, 1 oz. to 500 feet of drill.	2 "
Gourd, 1 oz. to 25 hills.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Squash, Summer, 1 oz. to 40 hills.	2 "
Grass, Blue Kentucky.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	" Winter, 1 oz. to 10 hills.	3 "
" Blue English.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	Tomato, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.	3 oz.
" Hungarian and Millet.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.	2 "
" Mixed Lawn, 1 lb to 600 sq. ft.	3 to 5	Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs
" Orchard, Perennial Rye, Red Top.	2 bu.	Vetches.	2 bu.
" Fowl, Meadow & Wood Meadow.	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	Wheat.	1 to 2 "
" Timothy.	$\frac{1}{4}$ "		

Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at given distances.

Dis. apart.	No. plants.	Dis. apart.	No. plants.
$\frac{1}{2}$ foot	174,240	6 feet	1,210
1 "	43,560	7 "	889
$1\frac{1}{2}$ feet	19,360	8 "	680
2 "	10,890	9 "	573
$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	6,969	10 "	435
3 feet by 1 foot	14,520	11 "	360
3 " 2 feet	7,260	12 "	302
3 " 3 "	4,840	15 "	193
4 " 1 foot	10,888	18 "	134
4 " 2 feet	5,444	20 "	108
4 " 3 "	3,629	25 "	69
4 " 4 "	2,722	30 "	49
5 " 5 "	1,742		

Weight of Various Articles in the State of Ohio.

	per bu.	48 lbs.		per bu.	48 lbs.
Apples, dried.	22 "		Peaches,	60 "	
Barley	48 "		Peas,	8 "	
Beans,	60 "		Plastering Hair,	40 "	
Buckwheat,	50 "		Popcorn,	50 "	
Broom Corn.	46 "		Rape,	56 "	
Blue Grass, Kentucky.	14 "		Rye,	14 "	
" English.	24 "		Red Top Seed,	50 "	
Bran,	20 "		Salt, Coarse,	56 "	
Canary Seed,	60 "		" Michigan,	50 "	
Castor Beans,	46 "		Sweet Potatoes,	45 "	
Clover Seed,	60 "		Timothy Seed,	56 "	
Corn, shelled,	56 "		Tomatoes,	60 "	
" on ear,	68 "		Turnips,	60 "	
Corn Meal,	50 "		Wheat,	200 "	
Charcoal,	22 "		Beef and Pork, per bbl., net.	196 "	
Coal, Mineral,	80 "		Flour, per bbl., net	200 "	
Coal, Cannel,	70 "		White Fish and Trout, per bbl., net	280 "	
Coke,	40 "		Salt, per bbl.,	70 "	
Cranberries,	32 "		Lime, per bushel.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Dried Peaches,	56 "		Hay, well settled, per cubic foot,	22 "	
Flax Seed,	44 "		Corn, on cob, in bin,	45 "	
Hemp Seed,	50 "		" shelled,	48 "	
*Hungarian Grass Seed,	60 "		Wheat,	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Irish Potatoes, heaping measure.	50 "		Oats,	38 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Millet,	34 "		Potatoes,	95 "	
Malt,	32 "		Sand, dry,	135 "	
Oats,	33 "		Clay, compact,	169 "	
Osage Orange,	14 "		Marble,	5,616 "	
Orchard Grass,	50 "		Seasoned Beech Wood, per cord,	6,960 "	
Onions			" Hickory,		

*In Chicago and all the other large seed markets of the country Hungarian is sold at 48 lbs per bushel, so we are compelled to conform, and we buy and sell 48 lbs. per bushel.

